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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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# ARCHÆOLOGY.

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1913.

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# ARCHÆOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1913.

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# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

### ARCHÆOLOGY.

## PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1913.

### PART I.

#### I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

During the year under report the post of the Assistant Superintendent, Western Circle, which was practically non-existent on my promotion to the superintendentship, was at the representation of the Director-General of Archæology in India continued and made permanent by the Secretary of State for India in Council, as per his Despatch No. 102 (Revenue), dated the 18th October 1912, embodied in the Government of Bombay Resolution, General Department, No. 8764 of the 18th December 1912, and Mr. J. A. Page, A. R. I. B. A., has been appointed to it. He came out to India in March last, and took over charge of his duties on the 25th of that month.

##### Personnel.

2. In the personnel of the establishment also there have been a few changes. Mr. Kittur, the old second clerk and typist, resigned, of his own accord, his post in May 1912, and the present one, Mr. C. R. Gokhale, an Agricultural graduate, was appointed in his place, his services being transferred from the office of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Central Division, Poona. After a continuous service of some years without leave of any kind, my Head Clerk, Mr. Nārāyan Mahādev Tātake, to improve his health, applied for privilege leave for two months. But owing to pressure of work his request could not be fully granted. However, in the interest of his health, he was allowed one month's leave, and he returned to office all the better for this rest. The remaining staff have been present all through the year, under report, and have performed their duties satisfactorily. And in this connection it is a pleasure to note that Mr. Rāmchandra Rāvji Gujar is closely applying himself to photography. His services, as General Assistant, have been useful to this office, and will be of greater use when he makes a good progress in photography. The work of photography in this department is increasing, and will do so still more when the negatives of this Circle which were sent to the office of the Director-General of Archæology are received back here, as they are soon expected to be.

##### Establishment.

3. I have also to note in connection with the subordinate staff that my proposal for the revision of the pay, on a graduated scale, of my office establishment was kindly sanctioned by Government as per their Resolution No. 5308, dated the 12th August 1912, General Department, with retrospective effect from the beginning of the last official year.

#### II.—THE YEAR'S WORK.

4. As usual, during the months of May, June and July, I was occupied with the preparation of the Annual Report for 1911-12. And during the remainder of the period at the head-quarters I was engaged on the usual office routine and in getting

Work at Head-Quarters.



some of my conservation notes ready for the press. The Photographer and the Second Draftsman were busy, soon after the touring season, with developing the negatives of the year 1911-12, which were no less than 138 and taking the usual six sets of prints from them. This kept them engaged almost till the end of August. The Second Draftsman then returned to his drawing work, and the Photographer was alone occupied till the commencement of the touring season with the other office work, such as preparing photo-prints required by the Superintendents of the other Circles and by private individuals. He had also to get ready a good many prints for the Photozinc Department in connection with the monograph on Bijāpur by Mr. Cousens, the late Superintendent of this Circle. As regards the drawing work no less than eight new record drawings were finished by the two draftsmen (Appendix B). The First Draftsman was also busy with arranging and cataloguing the office maps.

5. In the absence of Assistant Superintendent, the touring season, this time too, had to be mostly spent in inspecting the monuments. A detailed statement of the places visited will be found in Appendix A. The results of most of my inspections have been embodied into conservation notes, and printed copies of them have already been submitted to Government from time to time. Short inspection reports are given in paragraphs under XIII. I was fortunate enough to visit two or three entirely new places this year. Descriptions of the monuments and summaries of the inscriptions discovered there are contained in Part II.

6. The early part of my touring season was spent with the Director-General of Archæology in visiting Ahmedābād, Sarkhej, Hālōl, Chāmpānir and Bijāpur and inspecting the important archæological buildings there. The notes regarding the measures of conservation required here were taken down by him and have now been published. They will have been submitted to Government by this time.

7. Appendix C gives a list of the photographs taken during the year under report. My two draftsmen accompanied me on tour, and have taken measurements for new drawings, upon which they are now engaged.

### III.—PUBLICATIONS.

8. The following publications were made during the year:—

1. Annual Progress Report for the year 1911-12.
2. Conservation Notes upon the ancient monuments at the following places, *viz.*, Taṭṭā, Rohri, and Khudābād in Sind; Haras near Sikar in the Jaipur Territory, Rājputānā; and Broach and Surat in the Bombay Presidency proper.

### IV & V.—OFFICE LIBRARY AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

9. A list of the new books added to the office library is given in Appendix F and a statement of the expenditure of the Survey in Appendix E.

### VI.—MUSEUMS.

10. The Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, has favoured me with the following note. It will be seen from it that a very great and rapid progress is being made towards the completion of its building:—

“The structure of the side wings and rear galleries of this building has been brought to roof level throughout. Some delay has occurred through difficulty in obtaining yellow stone of the necessary size and quality for the main cornices and crowning features. This has been overcome, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. All the flooring of the intermediate galleries and the first floor level, with the



exception of the central vestibule block, has been completed. The terrace roofing over the northern picture cabinets is finished, and the roofing of the main galleries is now in progress.

“The scaffolding for the central dome has been carried to its full height and the vaulting which carries the hall from square on the ground floor to a circle in plan above is well advanced. Here also some delays have been met, due to difficulty with the very larger keystones at the inter-sections of the ribs.

“In the entrance vestibule four green marble columns have been erected. These support nine saucer domes on honey-comb pendentives. The latter are now in progress and form the ceiling over this room.

“The electric piping has been laid throughout in wall chases and embedded in the floor to prevent future disturbances of finished plastering. The plastering of ceiling has begun in the intermediate galleries. The elevation to Rampart Row has been cleared down and the scaffolding removed.”

11. The most interesting acquisition of the Archæological Museum, Poona, was the collection of the Aden antiquities purchased and presented by the Director-General of Archæology. These were acquired for him by Major Jacob, Political Resident, Aden, from the Arabs in the Hinterland. A valuable feature of this collection is the Sabeian inscriptions which are all new. This is not the first instance of such a present made by the Director-General of Archæology. Most of the relics stored in this Museum have been bought with his funds and presented by him. I had not the requisite time to prepare a descriptive list of these antiquities, but Dr. Marshall very kindly placed one of his scholars at my disposal to get one made. The list prepared by him will be found in Appendix G. It need not be reiterated here that all the objects collected in the Poona Museum are intended for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and will be sent there as soon as its building is ready to receive them.

12. During the year under report we received another present of Aden antiquities, which, though they do not form such a large collection as those received from the Director-General of Archæology, are not without interest of their own, and are particularly welcome, being the gift of a private individual, or rather the gift of an English officer made by him in his private capacity. The donor is Captain A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwād Prānt. Many British Officers have unrivalled opportunities of securing interesting antiquities, and if they would use these opportunities, they would be doing a great service to archæology and would earn the gratitude of Government.

13. Regarding the objects presented by him, Captain Meek makes the following remarks :—

“I much regret that these camel figures have been broken, as I conceive them to be of some interest. I procured them when in Arabia about two years ago. They were dug out of the ground in the Marab District in the Yemen and are evidently very old, being so brittle that they broke upon the gentlest touch. In Mahomedan Arabia anything that savours of idolatry is accursed; so much so that when the Sultan of Lahej in the Aden Hinterland became possessed of a painting of himself he was severely criticised for an innovation of most heterodox character: the Arab abhors an image. And it is this fact that lends interest to these figures I send you.

“We have no great knowledge of the Arab of the pre-Hejira days. But we know he was—I do not speak of the few who fell under Jewish and Christian influence—a pagan, and that his idolatry roused the grand wrath of the Prophet. Whether these metal camels were ever objects of worship must be a matter of conjecture. I was told in Arabia that in ancient days, if an Arab wished to become the possessor of good and many camels—and what Arab did not or does not?—he forged an image of the object of his desire that it might fulfil for him his prayer. Such then



I think are these images, made it would seem of copper, the blue coating having the appearance of an oxide of that metal.

"The small stone figure would seem to be an image also, though it is difficult to surmise what it was intended to represent."

14. It is an exceedingly gratifying circumstance to note that since writing last year's Report, Government have sanctioned the proposals made for the improvement of the

**Bijapur.**

Bijapur Museum as per their Resolution No. 4679, dated the 19th July 1912, General Department. A standing committee has been appointed consisting of five members, of which the Collector of Bijapur is the President and the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, its Secretary and Honorary Curator. The first meeting of this committee was held on the 22nd November 1912, and the next meeting will be called on some day in August next. The proper labelling and cataloguing of the objects of antiquity that have already been collected in the Bijapur Museum will take at least two months. And as it is not possible for me to spend so much time at a stretch and with undivided energy, I thought it prudent to request the Director-General of Archæology to place his Persian scholar at our disposal during the rainy season. This he has kindly promised to do, and as soon as the scholar comes, he will be set on to this work. Full instructions to him will be issued by me, and the necessary supervision over his work also exercised.

15. The growth of the Rājputāna Museum, Ajmer, seems to be unfortunately stunted. A tendency is noticeable now-a-

**Ajmer.**

days among the various Native States of Rājputānā to start their own museums. So long as they confine their activities to objects other than antiquarian, there is nothing exceptionable in it. But if they attempt at having their own separate archæological collections, none of them will have any educative value. It is not possible that any Native State, however large, can obtain detailed specimens of every class of antiquarian objects. But if the choice is of the whole of Rājputānā as is the case with the Ajmer Museum, there is every likelihood of securing not only a specimen of every item of that class, but more than one of such specimens and these again of different ages. It is obvious that when such specimens are gathered and properly arranged, they cannot but possess immense educative value. The example of the Jodhpur Darbār, who was good enough to transfer the whole of the antiquarian collection of his State to Ajmer because he thought and thought rightly that he would thereby augment its utility and value, is worthy of imitation and will, it is hoped, be followed by the other native rulers of Rājputānā. During the year under report Rāo Rājāsāheb of Sikar was the only Chief who made a present of sculptures to this museum. They are of the oldest yet exhibited there and of great iconographic value. I have no doubt the whole antiquarian world will be highly thankful to him and will not fail to express a wish that other Rajput princes will come forward and vie with one another in enriching the Ajmer Museum.

## VII.—ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

16. There was no regular work done under this head. I was, however, able to visit two or three entirely new places, after duly attending to conservation work, which, in the absence of an Assistant, I had almost solely to concern myself with. An account of these places will be found in Part II.

## VIII.—EPIGRAPHY.

17. A list of inscriptions copied during 1912-13 is given in Appendix D. An account of these also is contained in Part II. Perhaps the most interesting find, at any rate to people in this part of the country, is the Talegāon Copper-plate grant of Krishna I. Its interest lies in the fact that it indisputably proves that not only the town of Poona but also the name Poona is ancient (page 54). But the most important inscription discovered last season is the one found at Mandasor in Central India. It throws new light on the old name and origin of what is now known as the Vikrama Samvat (pages 58—9).



## IX.—EXCAVATION.

18. This year it was not possible for me to do any excavation work, conservation work occupying most of my time. I was also unable to visit the sites recommended by Government in paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution No. 4, General Department, dated the 3rd January 1907. In point of antiquity they are nothing as compared to Nāsik which, as the caves, inscriptions and Sanskrit literature attest, was a place of importance even before Christ. After inspecting in March last two or three ancient sites in and near Nāsik, I have finally fixed upon one as worthy of excavation. It is on *gāvthān* land in Gaḍhi not far from the river. Here ancient coins are reported to have been found on many occasions. All things considered, this appears to be the most promising site for excavation in or about Nāsik. Mr. Cousens speaks also of a mound on the road from Nāsik to Govardhana (*Progress Report* for 1907-08, page 30, paragraph 85). I examined this mound, but fear that excavation here will be as fruitless as in the one opened by him. I am, however, afraid that no excavation work can soon be undertaken at Nāsik as next touring season I intend excavating at Besnagar in the Gwalior State which is undoubtedly a far more promising site.

19. In January last while excavating trenches for the piped water-supply in the Ahmednagar Fort, the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer lighted upon some old underground structures, such as vaulted chambers, passages, steps and so forth. The Collector of Ahmednagar wanted me to see the place and inform him whether further excavation was advisable. The place was accordingly visited by me, but from the small portion of the building unearthed it was impossible to determine what it was. It may either be a *tah-khana*, i.e., a cool pleasure resort for the Royal family to rest in the hot season or a subterranean place for refuge in times of war when the fort was besieged and all kinds of destructive missiles were thrown inside. As the underground structure, whatever it was, had some money already spent upon a partial clearing of its earth, it seemed highly undesirable that nothing further should be done, and that it should again be allowed to be completely choked with earth. Accordingly I advised the Collector to have the excavations continued under the supervision of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer and to get the whole building cleared of all débris before the rains set in. The excavations were to be resumed about the close of May 1913, but I have not yet heard whether and how far they have been done.

20. The Poona Drainage works which are being pushed on with vigour at present in the city have brought to light many interesting facts about it which it will repay an antiquary to bring to a focus. A fact, which is archæologically interesting and which consequently is worth recording, is the discovery of two Jaina images in the Kasba Peth near Shaik Sallā Dargāh in January last. One of these has the head knocked off and is of the 11th century. The other has only its head and breast preserved and cannot be earlier than the thirteenth century. According to the local tradition five Muhammadan ascetics came from Delhi to Poona in 1290, desecrated the Hindu temples of Puṇeśvara and Nārāyaṇeśvara near the river and converted them into *dargāhs*. As the Jaina images recently unearthed were in the close vicinity of the temple of Puṇeśvara, it appears that the Muhammadans devastated, with it, also the Jaina temple which contained the images.

## X.—NUMISMATICS.

21. About the end of July 1912 I received for decipherment ten pieces of old copper coin from the Resident, Jaipur. They were discovered in a jungle, in November 1911, near the village Pachharā in the Chhabrā Parganā of the Tonk State. On consulting Dr. Taylor of Ahmedābād and Mr. Thanawalla of Bombay, I found that they all belonged to Maḥmūd Shāh (II) Khaljī of Mālwa, who reigned from A.H. 916-937 or A.D. 1510—1530.

22. In February last the Collector of Bijāpur forwarded to me nine tiny gold coins for identification. They were from a treasure of 240 gold balls and



coins found at Bowchi in the Jath State. The man, in whose land it was unearthed, disposed of 195 to different persons at different places but outside the State limits without giving notice to the State authorities; and from the money so realised he made a few ornaments and purchased animals, grain and other things. The intelligence of this find reached the State Kārbhāri six months later and of the treasure only forty-five pieces of gold were recovered. Of these about nine had the appearance of coins and consequently worth being sent. And it was these that were forwarded to me. They all belonged to the Vijayanagar dynasty founded by Hakka and Bukka. The reverses of all these coins except two were blank. Two had on the obverse Śiva-Pārvatī seated, and one of these had on the reverse the name of Śrī-Pratāpa Harihara. The obverse of no less than five had each an image of a two-headed spread eagle called Gaṇḍa-bheruṇḍa tearing with its beak and claws. On a sixth coin of this type we have Gaṇḍa-bheruṇḍa, but with only one head. On the remaining or ninth coin, the obverse has the bust of a monster with jaws opened and swallowing an object which looks like an elephant. On its reverse are seen only sword and shield.

23. Appendix H gives the report of the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society regarding the examination and distribution of coins acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act. Information in respect of numismatic finds in the various districts coming under this Act will be found in the same appendix. This has been culled mostly from the reports published in the *Government Gazette*. From them it will be seen that the numismatic treasures were found this year in the districts of West and East Khāndesh, Ahmednagar, Panch Mahāls and Sātārā. But except that of Panch Mahāls no Collector gave me official information of these finds, although all Collectors are requested to do so according to Government Resolution No. 3407, dated the 15th July 1904, General Department.

## XI.—LISTS OF MONUMENTS.

24. As most of my touring season had to be spent in the inspection of archæological buildings which are being conserved or are to be conserved, I had no time to visit new monuments and gather materials for "Lists". But now that an Assistant has been given me, it will be possible to do so. Next cold season I intend making tours in the different districts of the Gwalior territory in Central India for preparing an inventory of the monumental remains of that state. No lists have yet been attempted for Central India; and this will make a good beginning.

25. With regard to the *Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency*, I am glad I have been able to make one addition to it. In forwarding to me a copy of a letter from Mr. Bayly, Assistant Collector, Mr. Baker, Collector of Nāsik, was kind enough to bring to my notice an old temple at Devṭhān, ten miles east of Yeolā. In respect of it the Assistant Collector in his letter says:—"I found that a fairly large Hindu temple of considerable antiquity, well-built in stones with fine carving, was being used as a store-house for corn and cow-dung by one Bhivrāj Rāichand Mārwarī. He had filled up the spaces between the pillars with mud walls and had put up a door with a padlock." He has suggested that the temple should be declared protected, and I have entirely agreed with his suggestion.

## XII.—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

26. It is a matter of immense pleasure to report that very considerable progress has been made by the Collectors under this head. The list of monuments declared protected during the year 1912-1913 is set forth in Appendix K. It is particularly gratifying that the long pending matter of declaring protected the most important monuments of the Bijāpur District has satisfactorily terminated.

27. It is, however, a matter of great regret that hardly any progress has been made this year in the execution of agreements with the owners of the monu-



ments. Except in the case of one single monument no agreement has been signed. It is not necessary for me or for anybody to describe the vast importance of such agreements for the actual protection of archaeological buildings. And it is to be sincerely hoped that the Collectors will now find time to undertake and finish the urgent work of executing agreements. The only agreement made this year is with regard to a mosque known as Pāṇḍav Vāḍā at Eraṇḍol in East Khāndesh. Mr. Simcox, who was then Collector of the district, fully describes, in his letter quoted in the preamble of the G. R. No. 7716 of the 16th August 1912, the trouble and worry he had to undergo in inducing the Muhammadan Panch to come to the terms proposed and sign the agreement. Mr. Simcox cannot be sufficiently thanked in the deal of trouble he was put to, and it should not be a difficult matter for the other Collectors, in spite of their admittedly onerous and pressing work, to attend also to the matter of securing legal agreements regarding the ancient monuments.

### XIII.—CONSERVATION.

#### (a) Bombay.

28. A list of the conservation works executed in this Presidency during the year under report is contained in Appendix L. It is compiled from the lists received from the Divisional Superintending Engineers and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay. A statement of the works which are to be carried out during the year 1913-1914, will be found in Appendix T.

29. The conservation notes, drawn on the archaeological buildings inspected by me have already been submitted to Government, and communicated to the officers concerned. Eighty-six estimates for conservation work in this Circle passed through my hands during the year under report.

30. It has been stated above that the early part of the touring season was spent by me in company with the Director-General of Archæology in visiting ancient monuments at Ahmed-  
**Champanir.** ābād, Sarkhej, Hālōl, Chāmpānir and Bijāpur. He made copious notes which he has since published. They include a well-thought-out programme for thoroughly overhauling and keeping structurally sound all the archaeological buildings at Chāmpānir. And if liberal grants-in-aid are made by the Government of India, as seems very likely, and this plan carried out, not only would these priceless relics of the past be rescued from ruin and oblivion, but even Chāmpānir would be restored to part of its former splendour. One of the principal objects, which the Chāmpānir Restoration Committee have had in view for the last sixteen years, will also be realized.

31. About the close of November 1911, when I visited Chāmpānir for the first time, the failure of the monsoon that year acted as an effective check against the growth of the jungle, and the monuments were not, therefore, in a parlous condition. This season's visit, however, revealed the true state of things. There being very good rains in the Panch Mahāls in 1912 and my second visit being almost immediately after the end of the monsoon, I was surprised that the buildings were regularly jungle-ridden. This shows that we have a tough enemy to fight with here, and consequently every precaution will have to be taken to put down this luxuriant vegetation.

32. The Kanherī caves were visited by me twice this year. They have  
**Kanheri.** been kept in fair order so far as the clearing-out of the jungle and the accumulated *débris* is concerned. But there are still many points, regarding which action seems desirable for the proper care and safeguarding of the monuments. These have been embodied by my predecessor, Mr. Longhurst, in his conservation note of January 1911, and Mr. Chhabildās Lallubhāi, the proprietor, had promised to carry out all the proposals made therein. But beyond re-painting and re-lettering the notice board, nothing has, as a matter of fact, been done. The custodians, again, employed by Mr. Chhabildās stay at present about a mile and a half away from the caves. It is necessary that they should remain as close beside them as possible. The caretaker, employed by the Public Works Department before the proprietary right of Mr. Chhabildās was acknowledged by Government, had



his shed in the close vicinity of the caves. And unless this is done in the case of the present custodians also, it will not be possible for them to exercise adequate supervision over the visitors who come in numbers.

33. It is a well-known fact that parts of even important caves here are fast crumbling away, and they call for immediate remedial measures for arresting further decay. The rock of the Kanheri caves is much softer than that of any I have so far seen and has weathered badly, and unless speedy steps are taken to prevent further disintegration, the monuments will be in great danger. Caves Nos. 3, 10, 21, 35, 56 and 66 are the caves that require to be first attended to. The pillars and carvings of these caves are superb, and some measures must be forthwith adopted to check further harm being done to them. The only remedial measure that will be efficacious is to coat them with Szerelmey's Fluid, a well-known stone preservative. But I am afraid it will not be possible for the proprietor of caves to determine which are exactly the disintegrated portions that require to be so treated. To paint them properly with the Fluid again, needs an expert hand. And taking into consideration the fact that even such minor repairs as those proposed by Mr. Longhurst in his conservation note have not yet, except in one particular, been executed by the proprietor, although it is now nearly two years since he promised to carry them out, it seems highly desirable in the interest of these monuments, which are of first class importance, that the execution of all repairs should in future be entrusted to the Executive Engineer of the Thānā District. But for this an agreement between Government and the proprietor is necessary in accordance with section 5 of the Ancient Monuments Act; and it is sincerely hoped that the Collector will soon do the needful in this matter.

34. The temples of Āihole in the Bijāpur District are gems of their kind, and the only pity about them is that they are not easily accessible to the public. Most of them were constructed during the early Chalukya period, and they range in point of age from the 5th to the 8th century. Conservation notes for their repairs were prepared by Mr. Cousens in 1910, and the estimates in accordance with them were received and approved by me only last year. The work of putting them in order has now been started, and I was able to visit them in November last. My remarks and suggestions in connection with these temples were put together in the form of a short inspection note which was sent to the Executive Engineer.

35. From Āihole I proceeded to Paṭṭadkaḷ which also is in the Bijāpur District. The temples at this place are few as compared with those at Āihole, and are also of somewhat later period. But in point of architectural importance they are inferior to none. These monuments also have been taken up for repairs. Very little had been done when I actually visited the place. The temple of Kāśīviśvanātha was being cleared of *débris* under which it was one-third buried.

36. I was delighted to see that the archæological buildings at Bassein were cleared of all jungle which originally was so thick that it had prevented a close inspection of them. An idea of the thickness of the jungle can easily be formed by the fact that the trees, which, after being cut, were sold off, fetched no less than Rs. 200. This jungle clearing has, in particular, opened up the convent attached to the Dominican Church, which formerly was quite inaccessible.

37. Though the jungle has thus been cut down, vegetation in the floor and joints has not been thoroughly eradicated. This, therefore, still gives the buildings an appearance of being neglected. This is particularly the case with the Palace of the Captain. Small shrubs and grass, I was told, were twice removed from the joints and floor of this monument after the monsoon, but they have grown again. To prevent the growth of this vegetation, it may be suggested that the floors should be spread with *rabit* or old *débris* and consolidated with a hand roller and that after removing shrubs from the joints their roots should be touched with tar or scrub eradicator. This remedy may now be tried soon after the monsoon is over.



38. I am sorry I have to complain of the pointing that has been done to these buildings. It is particularly hideous in the case of St. Paul's Church. This should be carefully scraped out without opening the joints and should so far as possible be tucked back  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the face of the stone.

39. Both of my predecessors had written conservation notes on the temple of Ambarnāth in the Thānā district. This building is in a very sad condition. Every lintel inside the hall is badly cracked, and it is absolutely necessary that these beams should be effectively and neatly strengthened. One of my predecessors has advised the renewal of the old wooden props which have been put up to support the fractured beams. The other has recommended the system of trussed steel beams. And it was necessary for me to decide between the two proposals when the time came for framing an estimate. As wooden props look unsightly and are consequently not much recommended now, I naturally was in favour of the other device. I was not, however, at all sure that this expedient, as it was proposed, was practicable and so seized an opportunity of visiting the temple and deciding this point on the spot. I requested the Executive Engineer, Thānā District, to come and join me in this inspection. He promised to accompany me, but at the last moment was prevented from coming. He, however, was good enough to send his Personal Assistant. After examining carefully the lintels and the pillars, we came to the conclusion that it was not feasible to support the unsafe portions of the roof by iron beams supported by iron struts abutting against the stone columns, as suggested by one of my predecessors. For the stone pillars themselves will require to have notches cut in them to form footings for the struts, and any attempts to cut such notches is sure to shake down the fractured stone beams and also perhaps the slender pillars. The operation will thus be dangerous both for building and the workman. We, therefore, decided that the iron beams, instead of being propped by struts resting on the shafts of the columns, should be supported by iron uprights like the present teak posts. I have since been able to send to the temple Mr. Page, my Assistant, who arrived from England soon after and he has drawn up a conservation note. He has also rejected the idea of trussed steel beams, and has proposed a device similar to ours but somewhat better and neater.

40. There are here only two archæological buildings on the Public Works Department's lists. One is Nizām Ahmad Shāh's Tomb and the other Damrī Masjid. The latter has not yet been declared protected although repairs were twice executed here. I have asked the Collector to have this done without further delay. When I was at Ahmednagar in March last, the graves in the close proximity of this mosque were whitewashed, and there were also daubs of whitewash to be seen on the walls of this building. It appears that the man, who whitewashed the grave, wanted to test the strength of his whitewash mixtures and touched the walls of the mosque every now and then with his wet brush. As the monument is under private ownership, such things cannot be prevented unless it is declared protected and an agreement drawn up with its owner.

41. When I visited Nizām Ahmad Shāh's tomb, the Public Works Department people were about to start the work of renewing the plaster ornaments near the cornice. As this was not required for the stability of the building, I asked the Executive Engineer not to commence it. But his attention was drawn to ordinary current repairs, such as the felling of a tree, eradication of vegetation from the building, keeping the interior clean and so forth.

42. The work of executing repairs to the Pāṇḍu Lenā Caves was being pushed on vigorously by Mr. R. T. Harrison, Executive Engineer, Nāsik. Thanks to the constant supervision exercised by him, the conservation work done here was found to be exceedingly satisfactory and quite in fine taste. There were no doubt one or two points of difference here, but they were not of much consequence. The pathway on the hill leading to the caves may rightly be called infamous. And as the object of our Department is not only to put ancient monuments in structurally sound condition but also to make them accessible to the public, I fell in entirely with his proposal to improve it. Mr. Harrison has promised to do it economically,



and I have no doubt that this will be done economically without sacrificing efficiency in the least.

43. Although the financial year was drawing to a close, Mr. Harrison was good enough to find time to accompany me to Sinnar.

Sinnar.

On closely inspecting the temple of Gondeśvara here, I found that there were a few new cracks in the lintels of the building which did not exist last year, at any rate were not perceptible enough to be noticed last year. Even now these cracks are very minute and detectable only to a scrutinizing inspection. The stone itself of the temple is trap of a friable nature and seems to have been taken almost from the top portion of the quarry in front. The north side again of the exterior of this monument has weathered very badly. We, therefore, agreed that the device of supporting cracked lintels inside the temple by iron joists should for the present be held over and the stone struts which continue to prop them should be allowed to stand as they are.

44. In my last year's report I have stated that Mr. Williams, Executive Engineer, Bijapur, was busy with marking out suitable strips of land around archaeological buildings of

Bijapur.

Bijapur to give them fitting settings. Why a piece of land round ancient monuments is indispensable, both from archaeological and artistic points of view, it is not necessary for me to describe. His matured scheme set forth in his proposals to Government has, I am glad to say, been entirely approved and sanctioned by them, so far as archaeology is concerned, in their Resolution No. 5131, dated the 29th May 1913, Revenue Department. It aims at keeping as open sites all land around different buildings of archaeological interest marked in his map. No house building is to be allowed on this site. If private lands come within the spaces so reserved, these are to be acquired by giving to the owners in exchange, pieces of land from the land still belonging to Government in the town. In a few cases of these reserved sites, where modern houses have already been built, it is feared that there will be some difficulty in getting, without considerable expense, the owners of the houses to accept other sites in exchange but if all further building be stopped on these sites and all unbuilt-over land on them be taken over, it will be, at any rate, a long step towards obtaining the desired effect. As regards Ali II. Rauza and Deccani Idgah, roads will be made and houses will be allowed to be built on the outside of these roads only facing towards the open spaces surrounding the Idgah and the Rauza. In this way these buildings, which are now being used as dumping grounds for rubbish and as latrines will be made the centre of squares fronting and overlooked by houses on all sides, instead of being irregular spaces tucked away behind the backs of houses, and thus the nuisances which now exist will be, at any rate, minimised.

45. I have already said in last year's report that a copy of a Note on the preservation of Dutch Monuments in India "

Dutch Tombs.

drawn by Dr. J. C. Overvoorde, Record-keeper and Curator of Museum of Archaeology, Leiden (Holland), was forwarded to my office with Government No. 4613, dated 29th July 1911, General Department, with orders to submit a report on the Dutch Monuments in my Circle. During the year 1911-1912 I could inspect only those at Ahmedābād, a report on which was sent with this office No. 296 of 6th May 1912. Those at Broach and Surat remained to be visited, and these I was able to inspect in February last. A copy of my conservation note on these monuments has already been forwarded to Government.

46. The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, has favoured me with reports of archaeological buildings

Inspection Report.

made by the Executive Engineers of the districts included in his Division. They will be found in Appendix S. This year also he is the only Superintending Engineer who has supplied me with these reports. Government of India, in their Resolution of Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Archæology and Epigraphy), No. 26-28-2, dated the 7th July 1903, quoted in the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, General Department, No. 4253 of the 13th August 1903, have admitted that "it is impossible



for an archaeological surveyor to make regular or systematic inspections of all the monuments in the large areas under his charge" and have laid down that "this duty will rest as heretofore primarily with the Public Works Department who should endeavour to arrange for a systematic annual, or even more frequent inspection to be made by Executive Engineers of the monuments in their Circles". The Bombay Government, Public Works Department, have, accordingly, by para 2 of their Resolution No. A-2475, dated 23rd October 1903, laid down that the Executive Engineer should keep a register recording the inspection of archaeological buildings. And it would be better and quite in the interest of ancient monuments, if all the Executive Engineers were to communicate their reports of these annual inspections to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

47. About the beginning of January last, the Director General of

Stone Cement.

Archæology drew my attention to a composition called Meyer's stone cement, on which experiments have been made by several engineers in the United Provinces. Accordingly I recommended the use of it for the repair of ancient buildings to the various Executive Engineers through the Superintending Engineers. Only one report has so far been received, viz., that of the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, through the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, who has also told me that the composition can be obtained from Messrs. Garlic and Co., Bombay. The report is as follows:—

"The cement in question was tried on a moulded Gokak stone architrave a portion of which was accidentally knocked off. The cement was used in accordance with the instructions on the tin and proved successful. The cement set quite hard in a couple of days and admitted of little irregularities being chiselled, a portion of stone was stuck on with the cement and when set could be struck with a hammer without damaging the stone. The cost of the cement is very high. It is however suitable for use in valuable work."

### (b) Central India.

48. It has been stated in previous Reports that the Dhamnar caves in the

Indore Dhamnar.

Indore State were visited by Mr. Cousens six years ago and that repairs were carried out in 1910 according to his conservation notes. But no Archæological Officer had since been able to go to the place and see how they were executed. In January last I was able to visit Dhamnar and inspect the caves. And I am glad to say that the conservation measures proposed by Mr. Cousens have, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out. There are one or two points only in which the work is somewhat open to criticism. The lower portions of pillars which had become highly deteriorated and honeycombed have been coated with thick plaster. Such, e.g., are in caves Nos. 5, 6, and 11. It is true that they have been so plastered as to restore the original contour of their disintegrated parts. But this method of restoration is undesirable. And what is further objectionable is that whereas the plaster in some cases has been allowed to stand in its original white glaring colour, it has in others been converted into an equally glaring red colour. This latter no doubt seems to be an attempt to stain the plaster to the colour of the pillars. But it has failed. The same glaring red plaster may be seen on several parts of the cave-temple of Dharmanātha, and very much offends the eye. Trials should be made by the mixture of different ingredients to produce the exact colour of the stone, and the plastered pillars should be stained accordingly.

49. All caves have been kept neat and clean, except cave No. 8. It is full of dust and cow-dung. This should be thoroughly cleaned.

50. One of my objects in going to Māṇḍu this year was to take some

Dhar-Māṇḍu.

steps preliminary to the carrying-out of Dr. Marshall's proposal for the restoration of the front door of the porch of the Jāmi Masjid. The lintel of the door had cracked, and for fear that it and the superstructure might collapse, a segmental arch was



put up some years ago by the State to support it. It is unnecessary to remark that this modern arch is utterly incongruous with the old Saracenic architecture of which the mosque in question is one of its best examples. The restoration of the old door was, therefore, highly necessary. To enable me to examine the original door properly, I had the segmental arch removed after duly supporting the superstructure, in accordance with Dr. Marshall's instructions. The proper left side of the door frame has been very much chipped off and injured. But the right side is on the whole well-preserved. This enabled me to frame the necessary notes for the restoration of the door. In connection with the conservation of archæological buildings at Dhār and Māṇḍū, I am delighted to say that exceedingly good work is being turned out under the supervision of Mr. E. R. Aga, State Engineer, Dhār. So long as he continues to be entrusted with the care of the ancient monuments, no fear need be entertained regarding both the quality and quantity of the work done for their conservation.

51. Being asked by the Director General of Archæology to express an opinion whether it was desirable from the archæological point of view to repair the ancient observatory at Ujjain, I visited the place about the middle of January. The monument is situated in Jaisinghpurā to the west of the town, and stands on the bank of the river Kshiprā. It is well-known that the observatory was erected by Mahārājā Sawāi Jaisingh, the founder of Jaipur, who reigned from A. D. 1699 to 1743. This was not the only observatory he erected, for he founded four others at Delhi, Mathurā, Benares and Jaipur, that at the last place being the largest of the five. The special feature of Jaisingh's observatories is that they represent what may be called the stone age of astronomy. There is no likelihood of stupendous masonry instruments being ever erected again at any place, as they have now been completely replaced by the metal and glass instruments of the modern age. In fact, Jaisingh's observatories are the only monuments of this class that are to be met with in India. The reply, therefore, to the question whether the observatory at Ujjain should be conserved cannot but be in the affirmative. And it may even further be remarked that we ought to concern ourselves with the proper care and upkeep not only of the Ujjain but also of the other observatories set up by the science-loving Rajput prince.

52. The question regarding the conservation of the observatory at Ujjain arose in this way. A conference of astronomers from all parts of India, was held in Bombay in 1904; and one of the resolutions passed was to establish a fully equipped astronomical observatory at some central place in India. And the Hindu Calendar Reform Association appointed by this conference was charged with carrying it out. The choice of this place has fallen on Ujjain; and quite naturally. Not only by its central geographical position, but also by traditions, Ujjain is eminently fitted for this purpose. The town has for long been a place of Hindu pilgrimage and noted as a seat of learning. And, what is of still greater importance, Ujjain had been the Greenwich of ancient Hindu astronomers. Besides, there was already here an observatory which could be utilised and amplified to suit the present scientific requirements. The Hindu Calendar Reform Association have, therefore, asked that the Jaisingh observatory may be placed at their disposal. And there can be no objection to this being done provided that one condition is fulfilled. Most of the stone instruments of this observatory have leaned greatly on one side or another and are not in a serviceable condition. They will have, therefore, to be dismantled and rebuilt before they can be used. Every care will, therefore, have to be taken to restore them exactly to their original condition and to see that no additions or alterations whatever are made into these masonry instruments to suit modern requirements, the object being to preserve the integrity of these monuments.

### (c) Rajputana.

53. No work of conservation seems to have been carried out in Rājputānā during the year under report, except at Dilwārā on Mount Abū and Biānā in Bharatpur. An account of the repairs done here is contained in Appendix P.



The next year bids fair to some work being undertaken in the Sikar principality of the Jaipur State. In my last Report I have said that the Rao Rājāsāheb of Sikar was anxious to adopt some measures for the preservation of the temple of Mahādeva at Haras in his *raj* and that I was to visit the place and make the necessary proposals. The place was visited by me in the third week of December last, and the necessary note for the conservation of the temple was drawn up. The Chief of Sikar is the only Rajpūt prince who has shown solicitude for the adequate preservation of the old monuments in his territories, and deserves thanks not only of the Indian people but of the whole antiquarian world. It is sincerely to be hoped that other Rajpūt Chiefs will be alive to the duty which they owe to the civilised world in this respect and follow the example set by the Rao Rājāsāheb of Sikar.

#### (d) Hyderabad, Deccan.

54. Last year no report on the conservation works carried out was received from His Highness the Nizam's Government. But during the year under report two were received, one for 1320 *Fasli* (i.e. from 6th October 1910 to 6th October 1911) and the other for 1321 *Fasli* (i.e. 6th October 1911 to 5th October 1912). They have been printed in Appendix R. From them it will be seen that the repairs to the Tower of Victory in the Daulatābād fort started at the suggestion of the late Viceroy, Lord Minto, are bordering on completion. Baroothkhana, Sawālākhī and the bastion near entrance in the same fort also received attention. For the maintenance of the celebrated caves at Ellora no less than Rs. 400 are annually expended, and during the two *Fasli* years referred to repairs to the extent of about Rs. 600 were executed here. Measures were also adopted for the preservation of Bibi Mukhbara at Aurangābād and of tombs and mosque in the fort at Gulbarga.

#### XIV.—Tour Programme for 1913-14.

55. Now that an Assistant has been given me and I am relieved of the greater portion of the duties connected with conservation, I intend next touring season turning my attention both to research and excavation works. Thanks to the personal interest taken in Archæology by His Highness the Mahārājā Scindia, a State Department of Archæology is now to be created in Gwalior State and the monuments of his dominions properly surveyed and explored. An officer is being loaned to the State by the Archæological Department for a period of three years, and in the meantime two promising students nominated by His Highness are being trained for the work in the Archæological Department. The task of surveying, conserving and exploring the monuments of the State is for the first year or two to be directly supervised by me, and to this end I propose to undertake tours in the Gwalior territory. As this State, from the reports given me, appears to be teeming with old buildings and inscriptions this work will take at least two full seasons. No lists have yet been undertaken for Central India, and this will make a good beginning. As to exploration work, I intend at present spending about two months of the next season in excavating the old mounds of Besnagar, the ancient Vidiśā, which had even from the Mauryan times been the capital of eastern Mālwa. Both these works will occupy me nearly the whole of the touring season. In addition to the above, there are likely to be, as in previous years, unforeseen calls to other places.

56. As my Assistant has been appointed mainly for conservation purposes, he will visit the places where important conservation work is in progress or is absolutely needed. But as he is just at present new to this Circle, it is necessary that he should also see at least some of the monuments which are noteworthy for their architecture, although no repairs are being carried out there. The first part of the touring season he will therefore spend in visiting Kanheri, Jhodgā, Ellorā, Ajantā, Ahmedābād, Chāmpānir, Sānchi and Māndū. As conservation and even restoration work of a very important and somewhat complicated nature has been done and is being done at Māndū, it may be necessary for me to accom-



pany him to that place and explain the whole plan of our work there. As numbers of monuments are day by day being declared protected, it is essential that all these should be thoroughly inspected and the conservation measures that are indispensable speedily proposed and adopted. He will, therefore, during the second part of the season confine his touring to two of the districts, viz., Bijāpūr and Dhārwar, and visit and make himself acquainted with all their monuments that have been so far declared protected. Most of the repairs that are needed here are of a simple and obvious character and consequently most of the monuments will not have to be revisited next year. This will enable him to take other districts and inspect all the archaeological buildings there till all the monuments of the Presidency that have been declared protected are visited.

*Poona, 30th June 1913.*

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M. A.,  
Superintendent,  
Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle.



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## APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.

## Superintendent's Diary.

1912.

- April 14th to 15th . On the way to Ajmer.  
 16th to 18th . Halt at Ajmer to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum and do other work.  
 19th to 20th . On the way to Dholkā.  
 22nd ... Reached Poona.  
 June 15th ... Left Poona.  
 16th ... Visited Ahmedābād.  
 17th ... Return to Head-quarters.  
 August 13th ... From Poona to Bombay.  
 14th ... Halt at Bombay to attend the meeting of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India Committee.  
 15th ... Return to Head-quarters, Poona.  
 October 24th ... Left for Bombay.  
 25th to 27th . Halt in Bombay.  
 28th ... Proceeded to Ahmedābād.  
 29th to 31st . Halt at Ahmedābād for inspection of monuments with the Director-General of Archaeology.  
 November 1st ... Started for Halol.  
 2nd to 4th ... Halt at Halol for inspection of the monuments at Halol and Chāmpāner with the Director-General of Archaeology.  
 5th to 6th ... On the way back to Poona.  
 13th ... Left Poona.  
 14th ... Inspection of the Kanherī caves.  
 15th ... Halt in Bombay.  
 16th to 17th . Proceeded to Bijāpur.  
 18th to 22nd . Halt at Bijāpur to inspect the monuments with the Director-General of Archaeology.  
 24th ... Arrived at Aihole *via* Bāgalkot.  
 25th ... Halt at Aihole.  
 26th ... From Aihole to Pattadakal.  
 27th ... At Pattadakal.  
 28th ... Back to Poona.  
 December 8th to 9th ... Left for Ajmer.  
 10th to 11th . At Ajmer to attend the meeting of the Rājputānā Museum Committee.  
 12th to 13th . From Ajmer to Sikar.  
 16th ... Proceeded to Harasnāth.  
 17th to 19th . Halt at Harasnāth.  
 20th to 23rd . From Harasnāth to Poona.  
 24th to 3rd Christmas holidays.  
 January 1913.

1913.

- January 8th ... Started for Sānchi.  
 10th to 12th . Halt at Sānchi to inspect the *Stūpas* with the Director-General of Archaeology.  
 13th ... Reached Ujjain.  
 14th to 15th . Halt at Ujjain.  
 16th ... Left for Indore.  
 17th ... Halt at Indore.  
 18th ... Proceeded to Chandvāsa *via* Shārngarh.  
 19th to 20th . Halt at Chandvāsa.  
 21st ... Arrived at Garoḍ.  
 22nd to 24th . Halt at Garoḍ. From here Polādongar was also visited.  
 25th ... Proceeded to Bhānpurā.  
 26th to 29th . Halt at Bhānpurā. From here Modi and Kōhala were visited.  
 30th to 31st . On the way to Dhār.  
 February 1st to 3rd ... At Dhār.  
 4th ... Reached Māndū.  
 5th to 10th ... Halt at Māndū.  
 12th ... Arrived at Indore.  
 13th ... Halt at Indore.  
 14th to 15th . From Indore to Mehmedābād.  
 16th to 17th . Inspection of monuments at and near Mehmedābād.  
 18th ... Arrived at Broach.  
 19th to 21st . At Broach.



1913.

February	22nd	...	Left for Surat.
	23rd to 24th	...	At Surat.
	25th	...	Reached Bombay.
	26th to 27th	...	Halt in Bombay.
March	28th	...	Visited Bassein.
	1st to 2nd	...	Halt at Bombay.
	3rd	...	Inspection of Ambarnāth temple.
	4th	...	Inspection of Kāgheri caves.
	5th to 8th	...	Halt in Bombay.
	9th	...	Back to Poona.
	15th	...	Left for Ahmednagar.
	16 to 17th	...	At Ahmednagar.
	18th	...	Proceeded to Nāsik. From here Sinnar also was visited.
	21st	...	Returned to the Head-quarters.

## APPENDIX B.

## List of Drawings prepared during the year 1912-13.

Serial No.	Locality.	Title of drawings.	Remarks.
1361	Bassein	... Plan of Cathedral of St. Joseph.	Made out and completed.
1362	Do.	... Plan of St. Paul's Church ...	Do.
1363	Khudābād (Sindh)	... Plan of Jām'i Masjid ...	Do.
1364	Do.	... Plan of the Tomb of Yār Muḥammad.	Do.
1365	Taṭṭā (Sindh)	... Plan of Nawāb Isākhan's Zennānā Tomb.	Do.
1366	Bijāpur	... Fir Hussain Alam ...	Do.
1367	Biṣhu (Jodhpur)	... Plan of temple of Mahādeva ..	Do.
1368	Pipar (Jodhpur)	... Plan of temple of Śeshaji ..	Do.



## APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey,  
Western Circle, during the year 1912-1913.

Serial Number.	Locality.	Title of Photograph.	Size of Negative.
3840	Bijapur	... Ali I rauza, general view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3841	Do.	... Do. do. from NE. ...	"
3842	Do.	... Green stone sarcophagus, general view ...	"
3843	Do.	... Do. do. from SE. corner ...	"
3844	Do.	... Asār Mahall, general view from SE. ...	"
3845	Do.	... Do. brass lamp-stand and other articles ...	6½" × 4½"
3846	Do.	... Malik-i-maidān from SW. ...	"
3847	Do.	... Pleasure Pavilion in Civil Surgeon's compound, general view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
		... Do. do. from NE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3848	Do.	... Gagan Mahall front view from north ...	8½" × 6½"
3849	Do.	... Church near Gagan Mahall, from SE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3850	Do.	... Mosque in Collector's compound, general view from NE. ...	"
3851	Do.	... Karim-ud-din's Mosque, general view ...	8½" × 6½"
3852	Do.	... Guard room near the second citadel gateway, general view ...	"
3853	Do.	... Two-storied bridge near Asār Mahall, general view from north ...	"
3854	Do.	... Taj Bāuri, general view from south ...	"
3855	Do.	... Do. broken vault ...	"
3856	Do.	... Makkā masjid, from NE. ...	"
3857	Do.	... Rājputāna Museum, sculptures of Kubera, Varāha, and Baladeva ...	6½" × 4½"
3858	Ajmer	... Do. sculpture of Vishṇu ...	"
3859	Do.	... Do. another of do. ...	8½" × 6½"
3860	Do.	... Do. do. torana ...	6½" × 4½"
3861	Do.	... Do. do. Pāravanāth, Sūrya and Lakulīśa ...	8½" × 6½"
3862	Do.	... Do. sculpture of marriage of Śiva and Pārvati ...	6½" × 4½"
3863	Do.	... Temple of Mahādeva, Nandi in front of <i>Sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> . ...	"
3864	Harnas	... Do. sculpture in <i>Sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> ...	8½" × 6½"
3865	Do.	... Do. view from NW. ...	"
3866	Biṭhu	... Royal buildings, general view from SE. ...	"
3867	Sarkhej	... Rauza with tank, general view from south ...	"
3868	Do.	... Slaice and Jāmī masjid with tank from SW. ...	"
3869	Do.	... Ruins on the south of the tank, general view from NW. ...	6½" × 4½"
3870	Do.	... Tomb of Mahmud Bigarah, perforated screen ...	"
3871	Do.	... <i>Mihraḥ</i> in an old masjid on the east of tank ...	8½" × 6½"
3872	Do.	... Jāmī masjid, general view from east ...	6½" × 4½"
3873	Dholka	... Balol Khān Qāzī's masjid, general view from east ...	8½" × 6½"
3874	Do.	... Do. do. interior ...	"
3875	Do.	... Do. do. entrance porch from SE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3876	Do.	... Tānkā masjid, SE. corridor ...	8½" × 6½"
3877	Do.	... Khān masjid, general view from NE. ...	"
3878	Do.	... Do. rear view from SW. ...	"
3879	Do.	... Mahākāleśvara Mahādeva temple, view from SE. ...	"
3880	Ujjain	... Do. do. view from west with tank ...	"
3881	Do.	... Do. do. (old) view from SE. ...	"
3882	Do.	... Do. do. (old) basement from SW. ...	"
3883	Do.	... Jantra Mahall, general view from west ...	"
3884	Do.	... Do. bird's eye view ...	"
3885	Do.	... Chaubis Khamba, front view ...	"
3886	Do.	... Do. interior showing capital mouldings ...	"
3887	Do.	... Kalia Deh Mahall, general view from SE. ...	"
3888	Do.	... Do. with tanks, view from west ...	"
3889	Do.	... Do. tanks, view from east ...	"
3890	Do.	...	"



Serial Number.	Locality.	Title of Photograph.	Size of Negative.
3891	Dhamnar Caves	Cave No. 5, front view ...	8½" × 6½"
3892	Do.	Monolithic temple, <i>Daśavatāra</i> sculptures on shrine on south ...	"
3893	Poladongar	Cave No. 8, front view ...	"
3894	Do.	Do. pillars in main hall ...	"
3895	Do.	<i>Dāgubā</i> near Cave No. 8 ...	6½" × 4½"
3896	Do.	Cave No. 4, part of interior ...	"
3897	Mori	Temple of Mahādeva, view from NE ...	8½" × 6½"
3898	Do.	Do. shrine door ...	"
3899	Do.	<i>Torāṇa</i> from NE. ...	"
3900	Do.	Images in wall near <i>Mātāji's</i> temple ...	"
3901	Kohāla	Temple of Varāha, general view from SE. ...	"
3902	Do.	Jain temple, porch ...	"
3903	Do.	Do. interior ...	"
3904	Dhār	Bhojśālā, general view from SE. ...	"
3905	Do.	Kamal Maulā, view from SW. ...	"
3906	Do.	14½ masjid, general view from north ...	6½" × 4½"
3907	Do.	Do. porch, front view ...	"
3908	Do.	Do. prayer chamber, front view ...	8½" × 6½"
3909	Do.	<i>Chhatris</i> , general view ...	"
3910	Do.	Yeshwantrāo's Chhatri, back view ...	6½" × 4½"
3911	Do.	Fort, general view from SW. ...	"
3912	Māndū	Ashrāf Maḥall, general view from SW. ...	"
3913	Do.	Dharmasālā, interior ...	"
3914	Do.	Jām'i masjid, prayer chamber interior ...	8½" × 6½"
3915	Do.	Do. porch, front door ...	6½" × 4½"
3916	Do.	Tavola Maḥall, general view from NW. ...	"
3917	Do.	Hindola Maḥall, general view from NW ...	"
3918	Do.	Do. ceiling in back hall ...	"
3919	Do.	Delhi gate, from north ...	"
3920	Do.	Temple of Nīlakanṭha, front view ...	"
3921	Do.	Malik Mughī's masjid, view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3922	Mohmedābād	Bhamaria well interior ...	"
3923	Do.	Tomb of Maḥārak Sayyid, view from SW. ...	"
3924	Do.	Smaller tomb close by, view from SW. ...	"
3925	Brouch	Dutch tombs, general view from SW. ...	"
3926	Do.	Jām'i masjid prayer chamber, front view ...	"
3927	Do.	Do. ceiling ...	"
3928	Sarat	Dutch tombs, general view from east ...	"
3929	Do.	Pillars of Dutch tomb ...	6½" × 4½"
3930	Do.	Armenian tomb, front view ...	8½" × 6½"
3931	Do.	Do. door ...	6½" × 4½"
3932	Do.	English cemetery, general view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3933	Do.	Do. some small tombs, view from east... ..	"
3934	Do.	Armenian Church, Chancel ...	"
3935	Do.	Do. pillars of Chancel ...	6½" × 4½"
3936	Kanheri	Cave No. 3, front ...	8½" × 6½"
3937	Do.	Do. No. 10, do. ...	"
3938	Do.	Do. No. 35, do. ...	"
3939	Ambarṇāth	Temple of Mahādeva, general view from NE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3940	Do.	Do. pillar in main hall ...	8½" × 6½"
3941	Nāsik	Cave No. 3, front ...	"
3942	Do.	Do. No. 10, do. ...	"
3943	Do.	Do. No. 13, do. ...	"
3944	Do.	Do. No. 19, interior ...	6½" × 4½"
3945	Deoṭhān	Temple of Mahādeva, interior of main hall ...	8½" × 6½"
3946	Ahmednagar	Dandi masjid, general view from SE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3947	Do.	Nizām Shāh's tomb, general view from SE. ...	"



## APPENDIX D.

## List of Inscriptions copied during 1912-1913.

Serial Number.	Place.	Position of Inscription.
2594	Telegāon (Dham-dhere).	Copper plate of Rāshtrakūṭa King, Kṛishṇa I.
2595	Miraj	... Copper plate of Chalukya King, Palakesin II.
2596	Ajmer	... Stone inscription originally at Barli but now in Rājputānā Museum.
2597	Ujjain	... In the municipal compound.
2598	Do.	... In Mahākāla temple, 2nd storey.
2599	Do.	... In <i>Chhatrī</i> in front of Mahākāla temple.
2600	Dhār	... On pillar in Bhojaśālā.
2601	Do.	... On another pillar in same.
2602	Do.	... In Bhojaśālā.
2603	Broach	... In Fort wall.
2604	Mandasor	... Inscription in the house of Lālā Dayāśankar.
2605	Bombay	... Śilāhara inscriptions in the Town Hall.
2606	Do.	... Fragment of Sopārā edict of Aśoka in Town Hall.
2607	Poona	... Inscriptions on Gun No. I on Arsenal Road, one lot.
2608	Do.	... Do. III do.
2609	Do.	... Do. V do.





## APPENDIX E.

## Annual Expenditure of the Survey.

Salaries—				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Officers	...	...	...	...	6,162	14	6		
Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,900	2	6		
Grain Compensation	...	...	...	...	65	1	9		
Temporary establishment	...	...	...	...	Nil.				
Total, Salaries				...	10,228	2	9		
Travelling Allowances—									
Officers	...	...	...	...	2,539	11	0		
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,456	2	0		
Total, Travelling Allowances				...	3,995	13	0		
Supplies and Services—									
Excavation	...	...	...	...	Nil.				
Photography and Photo materials	...	...	...	...	337	4	0		
Purchase of and repairs to tents	...	...	...	...	745	3	0		
Total, Supplies and Services				...	1,082	7	0		
Contingencies—									
Purchase of Stationery	...	...	...	...	34	4	6		
Purchase of Books	...	...	...	...	297	3	3		
Liveries of peons	...	...	...	...	21	8	0		
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	672	0	0		
Post and Telegram Charges	...	...	...	...	130	0	0		
Conveyance of Kit, etc.	...	...	...	...	712	5	6		
Purchase and repairs to Furniture	...	...	...	...	95	7	3		
Pay of Menials	...	...	...	...	38	0	0		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	149	15	0		
Total, Contingencies				...	2,148	11	6		
Grand Total				...	17,455	2	3		



## APPENDIX F.

## Office Library.

The following is the list of books added to the office library during the year 1912-1913:—

Revised list of Tombs and Monuments (European) of Historical and Archaeological interest in Bombay and other parts of the Presidency.

List of Inscriptions on tombs or monuments (Christian) in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Kāshmir and Afghanistan, Vol. II, Part I.

List of Inscriptions on tombs or monuments (Christian) in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Kāshmir and Afghanistan, Vol. II, Part II.

Bower Manuscript.

List of Sanskrit and Hindi manuscripts purchased by order of Government and deposited in the Sanskrit College, Benaras, during the year 1910-11.

Classified Catalogue of the Library of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Supplement II.

Repertoire D'Art Et D'Archæologie.

Annual Report of the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Report of the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, for the year 1911-12.

J. Mur's Original Sanskrit Texts, Vol. I.

Do. do. Vol. V.

Manual of Oriental Antiquities.

Babar's Memoir.

Report on coins dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act during the year 1911-12 in the Central Provinces.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin No. 47.

Do. do. No. 52.

Catalogue of the Archæological Museum, Muttra.

Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology founded in 1909.

Census of India, Bombay Vol. VII, 1911.

Do. do. Part I.

Cunningham's Bhilsā Tôpes'.

Rules for Compositor and Reader.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts' Library, Madras, Vol. XII, Religion.

Do. do. Vol. XIII, do.

Do. do. Vol. XIV, do.

Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities of Rājkot, for 1911-1912.

India in Primitive Christianity.

Udānavarga (a collection of verses from the Buddhist canon).

Life of Hieun Tsiang.

Life of the Buddha and the early history of his order.

Report of the Museum Conference held at Madras in 1912.

Vishnu Purāṇa in 5 Vols. with Index Vol.



Havel's Ideals of Indian Art.

Rulers of India—Aśoka.

The Mahāvamsa.

Chronology of Modern India, 1494 to 1894.

Ancient India.

Buddhism Primitive and Present in Magadha and Ceylone.

History of Indian Shipping and Maritime activity.

Viśvakarmā, 2 Nos.

Origin of the Indian Brāhma alphabet.

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1908-1909.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, British and Muhammadan Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, for 1911-12.

Indian Antiquary (current numbers).

Epigraphia Indica (current numbers).

Journal of Indian Art (current numbers).

Oriental Bibliography Vols. XXIII and XXIV.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, for October 1910.

Do.	do.	for the year 1911.
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Do.	do.	do. 1912.
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Do.	do.	for January 1913.
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Manual of Standing Orders, Financial Department, 1912.

Journal of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society for 1911-12.

Bombay Quarterly Civil List.

Quarterly List of Gazetted Officers in the Archæological Survey Department.



## APPENDIX G.

## List of coins and antiquities acquired by different Museums.

To the coin cabinet of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as reported by the Honorary Secretary of that Institution, were added during the year 25 coins. Of these one was gold, 13 silver, 5 copper and 6 were of mixed metal. Of the total 2 silver Gadhiya coins were presented by the Thākōr of Piplodā, through the Mālwa Agency, 4 copper were received from Messrs. Uddhavadās Rādhākṛishṇa & Co., Shikārpur, Sind, and the rest were acquired from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act.

The coins are of the following description :—

- 1 South Indian Gold. A punch marked coin with four divisions on the obverse, one of which contains the letters श्री जगदेव. The reverse is blank. The date of the coin is about the 12th century.

## Mughal Emperors of Delhi—Silver.

- 1 Shāh Jahān (Pātnā Mint).
- 1 Aurangzeb A. H. 1113 (Ajmer Mint).
- 1 Do. A. H. 1094 (Surat Mint).
- 1 Do. R. Y. 39 (Katak Mint).
- 1 Shāh Alam A. H. 1224 (Benaras Mint).
- 1 Muḥammad Shāh A. H. 1155 (Shāhajanābād Mint).
- 1 Farrukshiyar A. H. (11)31 (Etāwā Mint).

## Persian Silver.

- 1 Nadirshāh of Persia A. H. 1157 (Mashad Mint).

## Gujarat Sultanate—Copper.

- 1 Aḥmedshāh.

## Pathan Kings of Delhi—Mixed metal.

- 2 Ghiyāsud-Dīn Tughlaq A. H. 722.
- 1 Do. do. A. H. 723.
- 2 Do. do. A. H. 724.
- 1 Kutubuddin Mubārak A. H. 719.

## Native States—Silver.

- 1 Rupee issued by some Native State in the name of some Mughal Emperor.
- 1 Baroda State rupee probably of Sayājirāo I.
- 1 Do. half rupee do.

## Gadhiya Coins—Silver.

- 2 Presented by the Thākōr of Piplodā.
- 4 Copper coins with impressions of the name of Diwān Sāheb Jethmal, Governor of Shikārpur (Sind).

The Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, supplied me with the following note connected with the work done for the Archæological Section of that Museum.

“Five photographs of the caves at Elephanta were purchased and added to the collection of Bromide prints of Rock cut caves in Western India. A photograph of the caves at Nāsik was taken from a plate in Fergusson’s book on Ancient Indian architecture with a view to complete the collection. A brief account of these caves and a short note on the architecture of the time is in course of preparation.



"Work in connection with the preparation of the old Bombay Room has occupied a considerable portion of the time of the staff during the year. The two plaster relief maps of the Island of Bombay exhibited at the last Bombay Exhibition and presented to the Museum by the Committee were found useless for the purpose. It has, therefore, been necessary to make new models for which cases have been ordered.

"A large scale map of the Island of Bombay was purchased from the Government Photozinc Press, Poona, and frame prepared.

"Rs. 800 were sanctioned from the annual grant of Rs. 1,400 for the purchase of specimens to meet the cost of purchasing old pictures, engravings maps and plans of forts of Bombay and Western India and of this sum Rs. 670 were expended. These pictures have now been framed and hung on the walls of the old Bombay Room.

"The Commissioner provided an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of purchasing and framing 126 photographs of old Bombay collected by Mr. Claridge. These have not yet been delivered, but are expected shortly. When framed and hung on the walls of the old Bombay Room, they, together with the prints already there, will form an interesting pictorial history of the city."

The Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rājkot, in Kāthiāwār, reports

Rājkot.

that the following were added to the archæological section of his Museum during the year 1912-13, viz. *Pāliāsana* (seat for an idol) with letters पल्लिवारु ज्ञातीय etc.; rubbings of some 30 stone inscriptions at various places in Gohilwād Prānt. These inscriptions are of dates varying between V. S. 1201 and 1857. The following of these are most important from historical standpoint:—

Kundala ...	...	V. S. 1597
Rajnālā ...	...	" 1207
Vāvera ...	...	" 1514
Mahuvā ...	...	" 1500
Jhanghmer ...	...	" 1513
Dihor ...	...	" 1557 and
Kalsar ...	...	" 1797

The Curator, Junāgadh Museum, reports that during the year under report a few things of no particular importance, whether

Junāgadh.

archæologically or numismatically, that were dug out at Jambivādi near Hasnapur about eight miles from Junāgadh, have been added to the Museum. They are 33 flower-shaped old fashioned gold rings, 1 miniature gold idol, 2 gold beads, 3 large pearls, 2 coral beads, 2 glass beads and 24 small pearls.

The Superintendent, Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, has favoured me with the following list of acquisitions for the Archæological Section of his Museum during the year 1912-13:—

Ajmer.

### Inscriptions.

A fragmentary inscription of the 12th century found at Ajmer.

### Images and Sculptures.

Images of Sūrya, Gaṇeśa and Revanta.

A fragmentary sculpture representing the following four of the Nava-grahas, viz., Śukra (Venus), Śani (Saturn), Rāhu and Ketu. Another fragmentary sculpture representing a *linga* of Siva with Brahmā ascending and Viṣṇu descending and a fragment of an ornamental pillar.

### Portraits.

These are of the Emperor Akbar, Rājā Sūr Singh of Jodhpur, and Mān of Amber.



## Coins.

### Gold Coins.

- 1 of Mahīpāladeva (of the Tomara dynasty).
- 1 of Sultān Muḥammad Malik.

### Silver Coins.

- Varāha Drama.
- Gadhia coins.
- Coin of Aurangzeb.
- „ Shāh Jahān.
- „ Muḥammad Shāh.
- „ Farukshiar, and
- „ Shāh Alam.

### Copper Coins.

- Coin of Aḥmedshāh of Gujarāt.
- „ Ghiyāsud-dīn Tughlaq, and
- „ Allāud-dīn Muḥammad Shāh.

The Curators, Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, Victoria Jubilee Hall Museum, Udaipur, and the Bijapur Museum, report that no new acquisitions were made to their museums during the year under report.

The following is the list of coins, etc., received for Archæological Museum, Poona, during the year 1912-13 :—

Poona.

Received as presents.

### Gold Coins.

- 2 Coins found at Rohinkhed, Malkāpur tālukā, Buldhānā District, Berar, Central Provinces, of a king named Jagadeva who flourished in the 12th century.
- 1 Coin of Sultān Muḥammad (Aḥmed) Malik of Delhi found at Uppavelur in the south Arcot District, Madras.
- 1 Half pagoda of Vijayanagar king Harihara, found at Uppavelur in the south Arcot District, Madras.

### Silver Coins.

- 2 Gadhia coins found in the Punchewa village of the Panth-Piplodā Estate in the Mālwa Agency.
- 4 Coins found at Ghakar in the Gujranwala District, Punjab.
- 1 A rupee of Sayājirāo I of Baroda, and
- 1 Half a rupee of do. found in the Broach District, Bombay Presidency.
- 1 Coin received from the Collector of Sāran in Behār and Orissa.
- 1 Coin of the Emperor Shāhājahān, of Patnā Mint found in the Hājipur Muzaffarpur District, Bihār and Orissa.
- 1 Coin found at Nandawarma, Bellāry District, Madras Presidency, of Alamgir II of the Imtiyazgarh Mint.
- 2 Rāmṭankas (purchased).
- 1 Bactro Greek coin (purchased).

### Copper Coins.

- 1 Copper coin of Aḥmed Shāh I of Gujarāt found at Dedewādā, Kairā District.
- 1 Copper coin (purchased).
- 1 Copper coin found at Buddavaram, Krishnā District, Madras Presidency, of the Sultān of Delhi (obverse Abul Muzaffar and reverse Sultān Ghiyāsud-dīn).
- 1 Copper coin found at Buddavaram, Krishnā District, Madras Presidency (obverse Muḥammad Shāh and reverse Sultān Alaud-dīn).



The following antiquities were presented by Capt. A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwād Prānt, Kāthiāwād :—

- 2 Camel figures broken and covered with verdigris.
- 1 A small stone figure.
- 1 Fossilised snake's head.

The following is a list of the Sabean antiquities presented by the Director General of Archæology and bought for him by the Political Resident, Aden.

### Stone Images.

- 1 Standing female (?) figure with screw-like eyes and large hanging perforated ear-lobes.
- 1 Female figure, half squatting. Right leg wanting.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do. Head broken.
- 1 Male figure, half squatting.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Male figure, sitting. Inscription on the pedestal.
- 1 Male (?) figure, half-squatting, with holes drilled through the arm pits. Head broken. Inscription on the pedestal.
- 1 Male (?) figure, half-squatting, with hands and arms bearing ornaments, and drapery hanging down the knees. Head broken.
- 1 Male (?) figure, half-squatting. Head with part of hand broken.
- 1 Bust. Inscription below.
- 1 Bust, with a depression in the chin, probably a dimple mark. Part of the nose chipped off.
- 1 Bust, with two such depressions.
- 1 Bust.
- 1 Do.
- 1 Do. Nose chipped off. Inscription below.
- 1 Do.
- 1 Do.
- 1 Head. Much defaced.
- 1 Do.
- 1 Do.
- 1 Fragment of head.
- 1 Head.
- 1 Do.
- 1 Pedestal, with feet of standing image, over it. Inscription on the pedestal.

### Inscribed Stones.

- 1 Inscribed stone-slab, with 8 lines of inscription. A corner chipped off.
- 1 Oblong stone-slab with 13 lines of inscription.
- 1 Fragment of a stone-slab, with polished sides. 4 lines of inscription.
- 1 Do. do. 5 lines of inscription.
- 1 Rectangular slab with 2 lines of inscription. A corner is chipped off.
- 1 Fragment of an inscribed slab, with one line of inscription.
- 1 Oblong stone-slab, with three lines of inscription. Inscription abraded in one corner.
- 1 Fragment of a stone-slab, with 5 lines of inscription. Letters of inscription peeled off in some places.
- 1 Fragment of stone-slab, with 5 lines of inscription.



- 1 Oblong stone slab, with 8 lines of inscription on each of two of its adjacent surfaces (A) and (B).
- 1 Fragment of an oblong stone slab, with 4 lines of inscription. Lines 1 and 4 much defaced.
- 1 Fragment of a stone inscription, in two lines.
- 1 Fragment of an oblong stone-piece, with one line of inscription.
- 1 Rectangular stone-slab, with 3 lines of inscription. Line 1, partially defaced.
- 1 Fragment, with two lines of inscription.
- 1 Irregular stone-piece, with 9 lines of inscription. { These 3 together may have
- 1 Do. with 6 lines of inscription. { formed part of one slab with
- 1 Do. with 8 lines of inscription. { an oblong hollow in the middles.
- 1 A rectangular stone-slab with 10 lines of inscription. One side of the rectangle mutilated.
- 1 Fragment of a stone, with 1 line of inscription.
- 1 Fragment of a long rectangular stone, with one line of inscription. In three pieces.
- 1 Fragment of a slab, with figures of the sun and moon, and 1 line of inscription.
- 1 A cubic stone piece, with two lines of inscription on one surface, and a mortice cut, into another.
- 1 A rectangular slab, with two lines of inscription.
- 1 An irregular piece of marble, with an inscription in one line, containing figure of the sun and moon.
- 1 Fragment of stone, containing two lines of inscription.
- 1 Fragment with 1 line of inscription.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Small piece of stone, with two lines of inscription.
- 1 A rectangular slab, with 5 lines of inscription. A small piece from one corner is broken.

### Miscellaneous Objects.

#### Stone Objects.

- 1 Fragment of a marble slab, with 2 lines of inscription above, and part of human face, with a leaf and bunch of flowers, on either side below.
- 1 An oblong slab, with the outline of female figure incised on it.
- 1 A rectangular stone, with two vases carved in two compartments one above the other.
- 1 An oblong piece, with 7 notches, probably originally intended as a ripple-stone.
- 1 Fragment of a slab, with floral design on it.
- 1 Hollow pot, with natural layer ring-marks outside.
- 1 A rectangular piece of marble, with the heads of fabulous animals looking like dogs sculptured on it. Broken into 3 pieces.
- 1 Hollow cylindrical pot with natural layer ring-marks outside.
- 1 Triangular piece of marble.
- 1 Irregularly shaped stone piece.
- 1 Rectangular, transparent stone-piece.

#### Metal Objects.

- 1 Fragment of the figure of a bull. Covered with verdigris.
- 1 Moulding of head, bearing ear-rings, and scroll on it. Covered with verdigris.
- 1 Moulding of an animal looking like a camel. Covered with verdigris.
- 1 Unidentified piece of moulding. Covered with verdigris.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. do.



1 Unidentified piece of moulding. Covered with verdigris.

1 Do. do.

1 Do. do.

1 Do. do.

1 Do. do.

1 Do. do.

1 Do. do.

1 Chain.

1 271 small, thin, round coins, covered with verdigris.

### Inscriptions.

3 Inscription stones.

82 Impressions of inscriptions (forwarded to the Director-General of Archaeology in India).

### Other things purchased.

1 Brass *Sarāi*.

1 Brass *Chambu*.

1 Copper and brass *Panchpātri*.

1 Brass camel.

1 Kasar.

1 Libation ladle.

1 Snake charmer.

1 Gandh Dano.

Received from the Executive Engineer, in charge of drainage works of the Poona City.

Broken Jain images. Found in excavation work in connection with the drainage work in the Kajbā Peth of the Poona City.



## APPENDIX H.

## Treasure Trove.

Regarding the distribution of old coins acquired by the Bombay Government under the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, and forwarded for examination to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary reports that the Society examined and submitted reports on 976 coins in all. They were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawala. Of these 112 were received from the Collector of Poona, 642 from the Collector of Broach and 222 from the Mamlatdar of Borsad in the Surat District. One hundred and twelve were Mughal, 222 of the Gujarāt Sultanate, 641 of the Baroda State and one of the East India Company. Ten gold coins received from the Collector of Bijāpur, 76 from the Collector of Ratnāgiri; 37 gold from the Collector of Ahmednagar, 3 gold and 417 silver from the Collector of East Khāndesh, 87 silver from the Collector of Sātārā, and 275 silver from the Mamlatdar of Sangamner (Ahmednagar District) are under examination. Fifty copper coins received from the Collector of Kaira, 10 from the Bombay Secretariat and 35 from the Mamlatdar of Hālōl (Panch Mahāls District) were found after their examination to be of no historical or numismatic value and were therefore sent back.

The selected coins have been distributed to the various Museums as per list below :—

Name of Museum.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
The Prince of Wales Museum of West India ...	...	20	4	24
The Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	...	9	1	10
The Madras Museum ...	...	7	1	8
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow ...	...	7	1	8
The Lahore Museum ...	...	6	1	7
The Nāgpur Museum ...	...	6	1	7
The Public Library, Shillong ...	...	5	1	6
The Archaeological Museum, Poona ...	...	5	1	6
The Peshāwar Museum ...	...	5	1	6
The Quetta Museum ...	...	5	1	6
The Ajmer Museum ...	...	3	1	4
The Rangoon Museum ...	...	3	1	4
Asiatic Society, Bengal ...	...	3	1	4
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society... ..	...	3	1	4
The British Museum ...	...	3	1	4
For sale at Mint ...	...	664	204	968
Total ...	...	754	222	976

In the old village site of Dahiwad, tālukā Shirpur of the West Khāndesh District was found on the 1st January 1912 a treasure consisting of five pieces of gold, four of silver and one gold ear-ring, of the approximate value of Rs. 34. I do not think they are of any interest.

## WEST KHANDESH.

In Survey No. 1 belonging to and in the occupation of Government at Yāval in tālukā of the same name of the East Khāndesh District a treasure consisting of 29 silver rupees

## EAST KHANDESH.

and half rupees of various emperors was found by six persons, *viz.*, (1) Nathi, wife of Dhanya, (2) Navsi, wife of Ekyā, (3) Sarji, wife of Budhyā, (4) Tapi, wife of Gopālyā, (5) Rambhi, wife of Bulyā and (6) Gopālyā valad Vithu. Since the coins are described to be of Emperors I think they must be of numismatic importance.

In a field Survey No. 61 of Kandgāon of the Nagar tālukā in the Ahmednagar District on the 8th June 1912 was found a treasure which consisted of 37 gold coins bearing

## AHMEDNAGAR.

image of goddess on one side and an inscription in the Devanāgarī character on the other. In his letter No. 4073, dated 4th July 1912, Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., then Collector of Ahmednagar, informs me that the inscription just referred to includes the word शिवराज (Shivraj). This should really be interesting. These are under examination by the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.



While excavating the tank canal at Vādā Talāv, tālukā Hālol of the Panch Mahāls District was found on the 8th June 1912,

**PANCH MAHALS.**

a treasure consisting of 214 silver and 1 copper coins. These were sent to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, who has returned them as they were of no importance.

In the wall of an old house belonging to Bayāji Ganu Kumbhār of the village Ambavde of the Khatāv tālukā of the Sātārā District was found in June 1912, a treasure consisting

**SATARA.**

of Rs. 100, of which no description has been given.

In a wall of the house belonging to Hari Mahadu Khursane, a resident of Medha of the Jāvli tālukā of the same district was found a treasure consisting of Chāndwadi rupees 1,002 and 1 rupee of Akabar while he was repairing it. These are ordinarily found in many places and are not of special interest. But for the sake of collection of old coins it is necessary to collect some of different years.

On the 3rd of October 1912, a treasure consisting of 200 old silver coins weighing 195 tolas and of the value of about Rs. 141

**THANA.**

and one silver waist-band (कंबलपट्टा) and two silver neck ornaments was found within the village site of Dahisar of the Bassein tālukā in the Thāna District.

I have collected the above information from the notifications in the *Government Gazette*.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 148, dated the 29th August 1907, Political Department, Mr. J. K. Kabraji, C.S., Collector of

**BIJAPUR JATH.**

Bijāpur, forwarded to me for examination (as per his letter No. Poll-C-32 of 13th February last) 9 gold coins that were submitted to him for that purpose by the State Kārbhāri of the Jath State, who described them as follows: "The treasure consisted of 240 small round pieces of gold including the 9 coins now forwarded and was found by one Appa bin Baji Tavaskar hidden in the ground of his house at Bowchi. Out of these 240 pieces, the finder secretly disposed of 195 pieces to different persons in different places outside the State limits without giving notice to the State Authorities, and from the money realized he made a few ornaments and purchased animals, grain and other miscellaneous things.

"The fact of the finding of the treasure came to my notice after about six months when an inquiry was instituted with the result that the remaining 45 pieces of gold, which the finder had buried in his field were recovered from him. Among the 45 pieces, 13 have the appearance of old coins which are of unequal sizes and bear different impressions. The remaining pieces being merely small flat balls of gold, I beg to forward a specimen of them for your inspection. Of the 13 coins 4 bearing images of deities have been retained by the Chief.

"I request that the result of the examination may kindly be communicated to me for the information of the Chief."

On my examination of these coins I submitted my report on them to the Collector which was as follows :—

"All the coins belong to the Vijayanagar dynasty founded by Hakka and Bukka.

No. 1 Obverse.—Siva-Pārvati seated.

Reverse : श्री प्रतापहराहरा

The legend is surmounted by symbols of the sun and moon No. 2 Śiva-Pārvati seated; other sides blank.

Nos. 3—7—The image of a two-headed spread eagle called Gand-bheruṇḍa tearing elephants with its beaks and claws. The other side blank.

No. 8—The image of Gand-bheruṇḍa but with only one head.

No. 9—Obverse.—The bust of a monster with jaws opened and swallowing an object which looks like an elephant.

Reverse.—Sword and shield."



## APPENDIX K.

## Protected Monuments.

The undermentioned monuments in the Sholapur District were declared protected and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No. 1665, dated the 11th March 1912, and Government Resolution No. 3807, dated the 17th June 1912, General Department :—

Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.	Class.
Tālukā.	Place.		
Sholapur	Sholapur	The old Fort	II (a)
Mālsiras	Velāpur	Old temple and <i>viragals</i> or sculptured memorial stones by the roadside just outside the village.	II (b)
Do.	Do.	Old double shrined temple on the far side of the tank near last.	II (b)

In the Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, the following monuments were declared protected by Government Resolutions Nos. 4786 and 4787, dated the 23rd July 1912, General Department, and confirmed as such by Government Resolutions Nos. 6922 and 7444, dated the 16th October and 5th November 1912, respectively :—

Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.	Class.
Tālukā.	Place.		
Nagar	Bhodesar	A stone mosque with marble pillars.	II (a)
Mithi	Naokot	Fort	II: (a)

By Government Resolution No. 6101, dated the 18th September 1912, General Department, the following monuments in the Karāchi District, Sind, have been declared protected, and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No. 3529, dated the 6th May 1913, General Department :—

Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.	Class.
Tālukā.	Place.		
Tattā	Tattā	Jāmi masjid	I (a)
Do.	Do.	Jām Nizāmud-Dīn's tomb	"
Do.	Do.	Bārādari	"
Do.	Do.	Nawāb Amīr Khalīl Khān's tomb	"
Do.	Do.	Nawāb Isā Khān's tomb	"
Do.	Do.	Nawāb Shurfā Khān's tomb	"
Do.	Do.	Tughral Beg's tomb	"
Do.	Do.	Mirzā Jāni Beg's tomb	"
Do.	Do.	Nawāb Isā Khān's Zenana tombs.	"
Do.	Do.	Mirzā Isā's tomb	"



The undermentioned monuments of the Bijāpur District have been declared protected by Government Resolution No. 6710, G. D., dated the 9th October 1912:—

Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.	Class.
Tālukā.	Place.		
Bijāpur	... Bijāpur	... The Jāmī' masjid	I (a)
Do.	... Do.	... Allī Shāhid Pīr's masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Andu masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Zanjiri or Malik Jahān Begam's mosque.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Zāmrud masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Makkā masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Gagan maḥall	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Sāt Mazli	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Mihtari maḥall	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ali I Rauza	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Gol Gumbaz	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Jod Gumbaz	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Kamarkhi Gumbaz	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Chandā Bāvdi	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Tāj Bāvdi	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Ibrāhim Rauza	"
Do.	... Do.	... The gates and walls of the city and citadel.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The water pavilions	"
Do.	... Do.	... Batulā Khān's masjid	II (a)
Do.	... Do.	... Yusuf's old Jāmi masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... Mustafā Khān's mosque	"
Do.	... Do.	... Karim-ūd-Din's mosque	"
Do.	... Do.	... Old mosque No. 294	"
Do.	... Do.	... Chich Didi masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ibrāhim I Jām'i masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ikhalās Khān's mosque	"
Do.	... Do.	... Chhotā Āsār mosque	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Rangī masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Mubārak Khān's maḥall	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Green-stone tomb	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ali II. Rauza	"
Do.	... Do.	... Malik Sandal's tomb	"
Do.	... Do.	... Shikandar Shāh's tomb	"
Do.	... Do.	... Kishwarkhān's tomb	"
Do.	... Do.	... Hāji Hassānsāheb's tomb	"
Do.	... Do.	... Water towers Nos. 61, 67, 91, 114, 115, 142, 147, 286 and 289.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Badi Kamān	"
Do.	... Do.	... Bukhārī masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... Dhār wādī masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ibrāhimpur masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... Jahān Begam's tomb	"
Do.	... Do.	... Mosque No. 22 behind the Chandā Bāvdi.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Mullā mosque	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Dam of the Ramling Tank outlet.	"
Do.	... Do.	... All old guns on Ramparts and Trophy.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Dakhani Idgāh	"
Do.	... Do.	... Parkhān's masjid	"
Do.	... Do.	... The grave of Aurangzeb's wife in the Naubag.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Mosque No. 314.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do. 329	"
Do.	... Do.	... Moti Dargāh	"
Do.	... Do.	... Shāh Navāzkhān's tomb	"
Do.	... Do.	... The mosque at the Gol Gumbaz	"



Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.	Class.
Taluk.	Place.		
Bijāpur	... Bijāpur	... Mosque No. 213	II (a)
Do.	... Do.	... Yākub Dabulī's mosque and tomb No. 204.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Jalamandir	II (b)
Do.	... Do.	... Mahall at Aināpur	"
Do.	... Do.	... A ruined gate-way with inscription slab No. 127.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Daulat Kothi	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Ambarkhānā	"
Bādāmi	... Bādāmi	... The Jain and Vaisnava caves	I (a)
Do.	... Nandikesvar	... Inscriptions	II (a)
Do.	... Belur	... Do.	I (b)
Do.	... Kalgeri	... Do.	"
Indi	... Indi	... Inscriptions	I (a)
Do.	... Salotgi	... Do.	"
Do.	... Tāmbe	... Do.	"
Sindgi	... Almal	... Do.	"
Do.	... Hippargi	... Do.	"
Hangund	... Aihole	... The Jain temple of Meguti	II (a)
Do.	... Do.	... The temple of Lādkhān	"
Do.	... Do.	... The great Durga temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... Kontgudī	"
Do.	... Do.	... The temple adjoining Kontgudī on west side and inscription tablet within the temple.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The temple adjoining Kontgudī on south-west side known as Śurang-gudī.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The temple with front whitewashed with a large Nandi in the hall (about 100 yards west of the SW gateway of the town).	"
Do.	... Do.	... Maṭha or hall just behind the last without a shrine.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The temple in Survey No. 270 owned by Huchbappaya.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The two storied Jain temple and cave on hill under Meguti.	"
Do.	... Do.	... The Huchlūmalligudī in Survey No. 64.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Temples in field a short distance from the north-west corner of village.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Temple close beside last (the last two are in fields 1 or 235 or both).	"
Do.	... Do.	... Temple and adjoining smaller buildings in Survey No. 66 known as Jyotirlinga.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Temple in village close to that of Lādkhān to its north-east corner.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Temple on the north of the last.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Small temple to south-west of the great Durga temple.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ambigergudī	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... No name, (this temple is situated in Mahārwaḍa).	"
Do.	... Do.	... Badigergudī	"
Do.	... Do.	... Gāvdar Ishwargudī	"
Do.	... Do.	... Rāchīgudī	"
Do.	... Do.	... Yānniavargudī	"
Do.	... Do.	... No name, but forms part of the last.	"



Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.	Class.
Talakā.	Place.		
Hāngund	... Aihole	... Ishwarlinga	11 (a)
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Veniavarguḍi	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Charanti Maṭh or Murphadryavar	"
Do.	... Do.	... guḍi.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Tryambakeśvara temple (black	"
		... marble Iśvaralinga).	"
Do.	... Do.	... Maddingudi (Basavānna)	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Yogi Nārāyaṇa temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... Bhoyargudi	"
Do.	... Do.	... Jotirlinga temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ishwarlinga (No local name)	"
Do.	... Do.	... Basavānna	"
Do.	... Do.	... Ishwar	"
Do.	... Do.	... Karegudi	"
Do.	... Do.	... Bilegudi	"
Do.	... Do.	... Gardigudi	"
Do.	... Do.	... Gāvdargudi	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Desayargudi	"
Do.	... Do.	... A temple of Galaganātha group	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Galganātha temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... A temple of Galaganāth group	"
Do.	... Do.	... No name (close to the next)	"
Do.	... Do.	... Virabhadra deva temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... No name (all these temples are in	"
		... group and in one line on the right	
		... bank of the river Malaprabhā in	
		... Survey No. 267).	
Do.	... Do.	... Rāmalinga temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... Sangameśvara temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... One temple of Rāmalinga group	"
Do.	... Do.	... Another of Do.	"
Do.	... Do.	... Mudi Rāmapā temple	"
Do.	... Do.	... Rāvan Phadi (Brahmanical cave)	"
Do.	... Do.	... Meṇa Basti (Jain cave)	"
Do.	... Do.	... Dolmens	"



## APPENDIX L.

*Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1912-1913.*

## Northern Division.

District.	Talukā.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1912-13	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Presidency	Panvel	Ghārāpuri	Elephanta Caves	2,010 0 0	2,008 2 11	Maintenance of and repairs to caves.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephanta Caves, Custodian's quarters.	83 0 0	84 14 10	Petty annual repairs	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephanta Caves, Assistant Custodian's quarters.	12 0 0	10 14 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephanta Caves, Police Chawki and Watchmen's room.	11 0 0	10 14 0	Do.	Do.
Thāpā	Bassein	Bassein	Old Portuguese Fort and remains.	7,494 0 0	1,622 0 0	Removing vegetation cement pointing rendering tops of domes and walls water-tight.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	200 0 0	204 0 0	Current repairs, such as removing jungle and shrubs, levelling up the ground inside the structure.	Completed.
Do.	Karjat	Ambliwā	Caves	30 0 0	31 0 0	Removing grass and clearing the rooms.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kethli	Fort	30 0 0	32 0 0	Clearing compound steps removing cactus grass and spreading sand in compound.	Do.
Do.	Vāḍā	Wāshālā	Caves	10 0 0	9 0 0	Repairs to catch water drains and to the road leading to caves.	Do.
Do.	Salsette	Kopāḍivā	Caves	20 0 0	18 0 0	Clearing compound and painting rail.	Do.
Do.	Thāpā	Thāpā	Old graves of Chiefs	10 0 0	10 0 0	Clearing compound, repairs to tomb and painting railing.	Do.
Surat	Surat	Surat	Old English, Dutch and Armenian tombs.	.....	182 0 0	Includes maintenance and charges for putting up notice boards.	Do.
Surat	Do.	Do.	Vaux's tomb at the mouth of the Tāpti.	25 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	Do.
Broach	Broach	Broach and Olpad.	Dutch tombs	.....	35 0 0	Do.	Do.
Panch Mahala	Hillol	Champānir	Jāmi' Masjid	106 0 0	100 0 0	Watchman's pay and petty annual repairs.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pātar Rāmā	676 0 0	52 0 3	(1) Rebuilding corner stones over arches including new stones. (2) Rebuilding masonry over top of front wall near the stair-case.	Do.
Ahmedābād	Daskroi	Ahmedābād	Archaeological buildings	336 0 0	223 3 11	Pay of the watchman for buildings.	Do. Annual expenditure.



## Northern Division—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmad Shah's Mosque in Bhadar.	2,324 0 0	379 6 3	Providing masonry buttresses to facade wall which was out of plumb; chunam plaster to terrace floor; collecting materials to renew destroyed stones in domes and replacing missing kangra; but this was stopped by the Director General of Archaeology.	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jam'i masjid ...	2,900 0 0	879 15 3	Chunam plaster to terraces and exterior of domes; decayed stones replaced in the domes and perforated panels.	Expenditure up to end of 1913-14 Rs. 2,219-11-11 Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dada (Bai) Harir's mosque.	80 0 0	79 8 0	Providing stone slabs on the concrete floor behind the mosque and renewing the broken perforated panels.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	} Archaeological buildings.	985 0 0	1,012 9 5	Removal of shrubs and rank vegetation including petty repairs such as filling up cracks, etc.	Do.
Do. ...	Sanand ...	Sarkhej ...					
Do. ...	Dholka ...	Dholka ...					
Do. ...	Viramgam ...	Viramgam ...					
Do. ...	Sanand ...	Sarkhej ...	Archaeological buildings and tank in front of the Harem building.	2,822 0 0	624 8 8	Repairing <i>ghats</i> (flight of steps) on the sides of tank and rebuilding stone wall of the ruined palace.	Expenditure up to end of 1912-13 Rs. 2,821-13-4 completed.
*Surat ...	Surat ...	Surat ...	English cemetery ...	21 0 0	20 14 1	Providing notice boards.	
*Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	73 0 0	71 12 2	Ordinary repairs.	
*Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dutch and Armenian tombs.	17 0 0	20 12 1	Providing notice boards.	
*Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. countries.	79 0 0	74 7 9	Ordinary repairs.	

## Central Division.

Poona ...	....	....	All monuments declared protected in the district.	480 0 0	435 0 0	Put up boards bearing in painting the notice "Any damage to or disfigurement of this building is punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or imprisonment which may extend to three months or both" have been fixed.	In progress.
Do. ...	Mawal ...	Lohgal ...	Fort ...	215 0 0	175 0 0	Provided iron gate in place of fallen wooden one.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Karla ...	Caves ...	550 0 0	549 0 0	Caretaker's pay and current repairs.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhaja ...	Do. ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Beda ...	Do. ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Shalgarwadi ...	Do. ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	Ordinary repairs ...	Do.
Do. ...	Junnar ...	Junnar ...	Do. ...	415 0 0	412 0 0	Special repairs, such as chiselling out footsteps, improving paths, providing railing, cement rendering to crumbling stones, clearing caves, etc. have been carried out.	Do.

\* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's List.



## Central Division—continued.

District.	Thika.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Poona	Jannar	Ghatghar	Caves	100 0 0	100 0 0	Ordinary current repairs	Completed.
Do.	Haveli	Poona	European tombs near the Sangam.	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	Do.
†Do.	Shirur	Koregaon	Old monuments	.....	57 15 5	Do.	Do.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Nizam Ahmed Shah's tomb.	65 0 0	65 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Akola	Ratanwadi	Amrutesvara temple	25 0 0	10 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kopergaon	Kokamthān	Dhavadara Mahadeva temple.	150 0 0	120 0 0	Do.	Do.
Nasik	Nasik	Pāthardi	Pāpda lepa caves	141 0 0	140 0 0	Pay of caretaker	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,424 0 0	2,225 0 0	Removing vegetation and land slips, constructing catch-water gutters; underpinning and strengthening and constructing pillars; excavating cave No. 10 which was buried in silt; removing redlead paint on images and numbering the caves.	In progress.
Do.	Yeola	Ankai	Caves	125 0 0	125 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Completed.
Sholapur	Sholapur	Sholapur	Fort	200 0 0	200 0 0	Removing and destroying growth of shrubs on the walls and bastions.	Do.
East Khandesh.	Chalisgaon	Patan	Mahesvara temple	378 0 0	125 3 5	Roof made water-tight by replacing earth by concrete.	In progress.
Do.	Erandol	Erandol	Pandavli Wada	2,023 0 0	212 13 4	Boots from masonry were removed and smaller trees rooted out and a large simi tree was also removed; Disintegrated stones were treated with stone preservative solution and some broken slabs of the gate replaced with new.	Do.
Do.	Bhusaval	Changdev	Temple of Chāngdeva	735 0 0	*735 14 6	The masonry which showed signs of decay has been treated with Seerlemy's stone liquid and the joints pointed with cement. Rolled steel beams have also been placed as supports to the masonry at places.	Completed.
West Khandesh.	Shahada	Tavli	Old well	315 0 0	225 0 0	Underpinning, cutting of shrubs, repairs to parapets and coping inside the well and at the entrance have been done.	Do.
Do.	Sikri	Balsana	Old temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Caretaker's pay	Do.

\* Includes Rs. 500 by Public subscription.

† Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.



## Indus Right Bank Division.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
			Old Tombs on, viz.—	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		
Karachi Canals	Tatpi	...	Makli Hills ... (1) Amir Khalil Khan's tomb.			Cement grouting in open joints; chunam plaster ash coloured.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(2) Mirza Tugral Beg's tomb.			Cement grouting in open joints; flooring of dressed slab stones laid in lime (in patches) cement plaster ash coloured.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(3) Twelve-pillared pavilion.			Cement grouting in open joints; chunam plaster in ash colour; flooring of dressed stone set in lime.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(4) Jam Nizam-ud-Din's tomb.			Scraping painting and cement; grouting in open joints.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(5) Nawab Isā Khan's tomb.			Cement grouting in open joints; chunam plaster ash coloured; cement plaster and replacing broken stones in walls.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(6) Shurfa Khan's tomb.	999 0 0	1,000 0 0	Flooring of Hala tiles laid in lime; chunam grouting in open joints and to portion of enamelled tiles.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(7) Mirza Jani Beg's tomb.			Cement grouting; removing broken stones; chunam plaster ash coloured and refixing enamelled tiles as far as available.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(8) Mirza Isā Khan's tomb.			Scraping and pointing, coping with burnt brick and lime chunam plaster inside at top; renewing fallen wall with old stones, chunam plaster ash colour 2 coats; jungle cutting and ladder.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	(9) Dabgir Mosque ...			Chunam plaster ash coloured; renewing kalar oven bricks, cement grouting and stone water spouts.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archaeological Buildings on Makli Hills.	120 0 0	120 0 0	Pay of the caretaker for the year 1912-13.	Do.
Larkhans	Dadu	...	Khudabad ... Jam'i Masjid	1,114 0 0	1,065 0 0	Filling in holes with gypsum and chunam plaster brought to the tint of the surrounding work. Gypsum plaster for the spandril of the tower, arch and front wall in patches. Chunam plaster to the Gypsum work. Filling hollows with thin concrete in steps. Refixing loose glazed tiles in gypsum.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Yar Muhammad's tomb ...	688 0 0	727 0 0	Repairs same as in the case of the last entry.	Do.
Hyderabad Canals.	Hyderabad	...	Hyderabad ... Ghulam Shah Kalhora	120 0 0	100 0 0	Parapet wall of the well renewed and caretaker maintained.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ghulam Nabi Kalhora ...	100 0 0	87 0 0	Ordinary repairs.	Do.
Hyderabad*	Do.	...	Miani ... Old Monuments	...	100 12 5	Do.	Do.
Do.*	Do.	...	Dab ... Do.	...	7 5 8	Do.	Do.

\* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.



## APPENDIX M.

## A Report on conservation work carried out in the Native States included in the Bombay Presidency.

The Resident, Kolhāpur, and Political Agent, Southern Marāthā Country, and Political Agents, Cutch, Pālanpur, Mahi Kānthā, Sorāth, Gohilwād, Hālār and Jhālāwād Prānts in Kāthiāwād, report that no expenditure was incurred on conservation of ancient monuments in any of the Native States in their respective Agencies during the year under report.

The Political Agent, Rewā Kānthā, states in his report that the Rājpiplā State only in his Agency incurred, during the year 1912-13, an expenditure of Rs. 1,041-8-6 on the conservation of the "Rāṇchhodji's temple" at Sulpahaneshwar in the Gardeshwar tāluka of that State. This temple is an ancient building but is reported to possess no archæological interest.

## APPENDIX N.

## A Report on conservation works carried out in the Baroda Territory.

The Resident, Baroda, reports that His Highness the Mahārājā Gāikwād of Baroda has incurred, on the conservation of ancient monuments in his territory during the official year 1912-13, an expenditure of Rs. 3,371 as shown below :—

Temple of Sūrya at Muḍherā	...	...	...	Rs. 1,823
Rudramālā temple at Siddhapūr	...	...	...	„ 1,548







Name of monument.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1912.	Description of work done.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Dharmasāla ...	1,495 0 0	651 12 0	Refixed the missing coping stones of plinth; Built up dry rubble compound wall on west; Removed the débris from the courtyard and levelled and drained the east side within the compound.	In progress.
Muhammad's Tomb.	655 0 0	272 0 6	Removed the remaining marble from the roof round the tomb and stored it in rooms below; Levelled and drained off the roof.	Do.
Daryā Khān's Tomb.	57 0 0	43 10 6	Cleared the jungle round the tomb and levelled up the platform giving proper slope for the rain-water; Put up the grave stones in position and levelled up the remaining platform.	Completed.
Jahāj Mahall ...	297 0 0	428 9 9	Filled up gaps with rubble masonry on the south of the middle tower and above the <i>chājjās</i> on the east; Repaired the corner of the roof of the balcony on the west side; Refixed an angle iron in the south-west corner in the central hall; Cleared débris from structure on the north of the middle tower and cut down trees on west wall near tower and from all sides of the reservoir; Supported the cracked stone lintle in the 6th arch from the tower on west.	Do.
Hindola Mahall ...	233 0 0	221 8 0	Removed the tie-rods on the western balcony; Removed débris from the courtyard and filled up the gaps with ashlar masonry in harem entrance.	In progress.
Hammām ...	69 0 0	68 9 0	Built up the back wall above ground.	Completed.
Dilāvar Khān's mosque.	16 0 0	15 13 6	Repaired the corner and jambs of ladies gallery with brick in lime masonry.	Do.



Indore, Malwa, Bundelkhand.

The Resident, Indore, and the Political Agents, Mālwa and Bundelkhand, sent in a blank return.

The Political Agent, Bhopāl, writes to say that some petty repairs have been done to the famous old *stūpa* at Sānchī under the instructions of the Director-General of Archæology in India, who informs me that a description of the repairs will be included in his Annual Report for 1912-13.

Bhopal-Sanchi.

The Political Agent, Bāghelkhand, favoured me with the following note supplied to him by the Rewāh Darbār showing the progress made during the year 1912-13 to preserve ancient monuments in that State :—

“The following are the places of archæological interest within the Rewah State :

1. A temple and adjoining building at Chadreh.
2. Inscription at Allaghat.
3. Inscription at Piwan.
4. Temple at Amarkantak.

The State Engineer visited Nos. 1, 2 and 4 during the year.

“1. The Thekedar of the village has orders to see that cattle and men do no damage to these. The watch has been efficiently done and consequently no further works were found necessary. The building near the temple is badly intertwined with roots of trees. It is feared that any attempt to remove these roots may cause the building to fall down. Hence these were left as they are. Attempt may be made next year to remove these if possible.

“2. The inscription is on the bed of a Nāla. It was covered with an iron box to protect it. This was forced upon (open ?) by someone. This has to be repaired. The cost will be about Rs. 30 and will be taken up as soon as possible.

“3. Year before last and partly last year the old whitewashing was removed from the temple at Amarkantak. The portions which were in immediate danger of falling down were propped up somehow. This requires some further attention. Clearing the ground and removing shrubs were done during Mela which now is held annually at the place in cold weather.”



## APPENDIX P.

## A Report on Conservation Works in Rajputana.

No return of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments during the last financial year were received from the Mārwar, Marwar, Mewar, and Mewār States and those received from the States of Shāhpurā, Dongarpur, Banswārā, Pratābgarh, Jaipur, Kishan-

garh, Tonk, Karauli, Dholpur, Bundi Alwar and Shāhpurā, Dongarpur, Banswārā, Pratābgarh, Jaipur, Kishanpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Bundi, Alwar Kushālgarh. Kushālgarh are blank.

The return received from the State of Jaisalmer records that the old cenotaph of Mahārāwal Shri Gadsuji was repaired under the instructions of the Jaisalmer Darbār, during the year 1912-13.

The return of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments from the Bharatpur State mentions that the following buildings, viz., an old masjid at Birambād, Palace and Minār at Biana Fort, Jami masjid at Biana, and the great Mosque at Sikandara received attention of the Darbār during the year under report.

Reports received from Kotāh and Jhālāwār States mention that since the year ending 31st March 1910 no conservation works have been undertaken in those States.

The return for Ajmer-Merwārā states that petty repairs to terrace floor with polishing and scraping old stuff, etc., off Anna Sāgar Bund, broken in places, were carried out during the last financial year.

The return of expenditure of conservation of the famous Dilwārā Jain temples on Mount Ābū includes the following information :—

## Adinath's temple.

"The sill of the entrance gate has been made out and is ready for fixing.

"The flowers in the dome in front of room No. 2 on the west have been completed.

"The work of replacing the arch on the left side of the Chandan Chowk is in hand.

"The main flowers serving as a pendant in the fifth room on the north and east sides are also ready for fixing.

"Eighteen pairs of doors for the Tirthankars' cells are ready for fixing as per Mr. Cousens' design; and the wooden frames for twenty-two more have been made out.

## Vastupal's temple.

"The slab stone forming a lintel over the main entrance gateway has been carried out and ready for fixing as also the ornamental caps of the pillars in front of the temple.

"The approximate cost of the above work during the year under report is Rs. 4,500."

Under the sanction of His Highness the Mahārānā of Udaipur the walls of the famous Chitorgarh fort and the Kumalgarh fort were repaired. The temple of Miran Bāi in the Chitorgarh fort did also receive the attention of the Udaipur Darbār during the year under report.



## APPENDIX B.

*A Report on Conservation Works carried out in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during 1320 Fasli  
(6th October 1910 to 5th October 1911).*

District.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1319 Fasli.	Expenditure during 1320 Fasli.	Remarks.
Aurangabad ...	Restoring minarets in the Fort at Daulatabad.	Rs. 13,919	Rs. a. p. 7,965 5 2	Rs. a. p. 5,136 12 11	Completed.
" ...	Improvements to the caves, Ellora.	6,326	5,189 1 3	446 10 1	Do.
" ...	Emergent repairs to Barootherkhana in the Fort at Daulatabad.	298	.....	298 0 0	Do.
" ...	Emergent repairs to the Sawalakhi building in the Fort at Daulatabad.	500	.....	498 10 7	Do.
" ...	Repairs to the Bastion of the entrance of the Fort at Daulatabad.	430	.....	429 10 3	Do.
" ...	Maintenance and repairs to Bibi Mukhbira at Aurangabad.	1,000	.....	705 7 9	Do.
" ...	Maintenance of and repairs to Ellora caves.	400	.....	381 12 11	Do.
Gulburga ...	Maintenance of and repairs to the mosque in the Fort, Gulburga.	300	.....	292 2 9	Do.
Total ...		...	.....	8,189 3 3	

*A Report on Conservation Works carried out in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during 1321 Fasli  
(6th October 1911 to 5th October 1912).*

District.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to end of 1320 Fasli.	Expenditure during 1321 Fasli.	Remarks.
Aurangabad ...	Ellora caves. Improvement to.	Rs. 6,329	Rs. a. p. 5,635 11 4	Rs. a. p. 131 4 0	Completed.
" ...	Do. Maintenance ...	400	.....	353 10 0	Do.
" ...	Repairs to minarets in the Fort.	3,307	.....	3,026 3 6	
" ...	Maintenance and repairs to Bibi Mukhbira.	1,000	.....	600 0 0	Completed.
Raichur ...	Supporting broken lintels in Nowrang door in Fort.	402	.....	174 9 0	In progress.
Bidar ...	Clearing vegetable growth in the old Madrasa of Bahmani kings.	68	.....	67 15 6	Completed.
Gulburga ...	Repairs to domes of tombs of ancient kings.	6,839	.....	1,998 7 0	In progress.
" ...	Maintenance and repairs to the mosque in Fort.	300	.....	145 15 11	Completed.
Medak ...	Repairs to the Kutub Shahi mosque at Pattancheru.	226	.....	165 13 3	Do.
Total ...		...	.....	6,662 14 4	



## APPENDIX S.

## Inspection Reports.

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, has supplied me with the following reports of inspection of archaeological buildings by the Executive Engineers of the districts included in his Division.

Inspection Report.

Sind.

"(1) Buddhist Stupa at Thul Mir Rukhan.—During the year under report, it was inspected on two occasions by the Sub-Divisional Officer and once by the Executive Engineer on the 25th November 1912. The monument is in good order. An estimate amounting to Rs. 31 for ordinary repairs was approved of by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey of India in January 1913 and the work consisting of cement pointing and burnt masonry to the platform, where necessary, was carried out during the year.

"An allotment of Rs. 30 was granted, *vide* Government Resolution No. A-1070, dated 6th November 1912, and the outlay incurred was Rs. 30-9-5.

"(2) Tomb of Nur Muhammad Kalhora at Kuba.—It was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer on the 26th October 1912, and 24th February 1913. The compound wall having a flat top, has been damaged by rains during the last year and in order to prevent further damage by rain water a semicircular coping over the wall will be provided during the current year. An estimate for Rs. 49 has already been approved by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in November 1911, but as there was no allotment, the work could not be done during the year under report.

"(1) Buddhist Stupa at Mirpurkhas.—It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 5th January 1913, and by Mr. Hassomal, Sub-Divisional Officer, on 11th April 1912, 5th June 1912, and 5th January 1913 and found to be in good condition. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 186 was incurred in repairing the Stupa (putting the fencing outside of walls in good state of repairs at a cost of Rs. 34 and entertaining caretakers at a cost of Rs. 152).

"An estimate amounting to Rs. 187 for repairs to and caretaker for the Stupa for the year 1913-1914 is herewith submitted for favour of disposal. As represented in the concluding portion of last year's report on the Stupa a Landhi [quarters] for the Chowkidar to live in, costing about Rs. 210, is necessary, and if funds are forthcoming a detailed plan and estimate will be submitted for disposal.

"(2) Jain temple at Gori.—It is about 150 feet by 50 feet built of marble in Samvat 1432 (A. D. 1375-76). It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 23rd February 1913, and found to be in same condition as before. No repairs were carried out to this temple during the year under report. An estimate amounting to Rs. 700 prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in paras. 2 and 3 of the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, No. 652, dated 22nd August 1912, copy received with Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank, No. 934, dated 26th August 1912, and as provided in the detailed schedule of original and repair works for 1913-1914 submitted with this office No. 5096, dated 1st October 1912, and a plan for repairs to this temple accompany for favour of disposal. Photographic views of this temple as proposed in last year's report were taken by Mr. Moujiram, Supervisor, and copies supplied to the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, the Superintending Engineer, I. R. B. Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar.

"(3) Three Jain temples at Bhodesar.—These were inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 21st February 1913, and found to be in the same condition as before. As the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, has decided in his No. 652,



dated 22nd August 1912, only temple No. 1 at Bhodesar worth conserving, an estimate together with a plan amounting to Rs. 75 for repairing it accompanies for favour of disposal. This sum is provided in the detailed schedule referred to in No. 2. Photographic views of these temples also have been supplied to the officers concerned.

"(4) Temple at Virawah.—It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 22nd February 1913 and found to be in the same condition as reported in this office No. 532, dated 1st February 1912. As this monument is not considered worth conserving by the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, *vide* his No. 652, dated 22nd August 1912, no repairs were carried out in the past year and none are proposed for the present year.

"It is a protected monument and is borne on the list. Photographic views of this temple also were taken and supplied to the officers concerned.

"(5) A stone mosque with white marble pillars at Bhodesar.—As suggested by the undersigned in his last report and in the correspondence ending with this office No. D.—16, dated 17th March 1912, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, copies already supplied with last year's report, the above mosque was declared to be a protected monument, *vide* Government Notification No. 4786—A., dated 23rd July 1912, published at page 1188 of *Bombay Government Gazette* of 25th July 1912 and subsequently confirmed in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6922, dated 16th August 1912, and is borne on return.

"It is situated 4 miles North-West from Nagar Parkar and according to the Arabic Inscription on the building was built by Alaudin in A. D. 1449 under the orders of Mahomedshah.

"The mosque was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 21st February 1913 and found to be in the same condition as reported in this office No. D.—16, dated 17th March 1912, already quoted above.

"No repairs were carried out to the mosque during the past financial year and an estimate amounting to Rs. 75 as provided in the detailed schedule of requirements, with a plan for necessary repairs proposed to be carried out during the current year is submitted for favour of disposal. Photographic views of this mosque also have been supplied to the officers concerned.

"(6) Fort at Naokot in Mithi taluka.—As suggested by the undersigned in the general note of his last year's report and also as already represented by him in this office No. 135, dated 11th January 1912, and supported by the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, in his Nos. T.—21, dated 15th idem, and No. 287, dated 18th June 1912, and the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in his No. 310, dated 9/10th May 1912, the Fort at Naokot was declared to be a protected monument class II (A) under the provisions of section 3 (2) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No. VII of 1904 under Government Notification No. 7444-A., dated 5th November 1912. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,445 for special repairs to this Fort was first submitted by the undersigned but owing to the conservation grant at the disposal of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, being slender a fresh estimate amounting to Rs. 81 for carrying out urgent repairs only was prepared and passed by the Superintendent; the allotment was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. W. A.—6066, dated 3rd July 1912, and repairs carried out and completed during the year as per detailed statement submitted.

"The Fort was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 6th January 1913, and 27th February 1913 when the repairs were in progress, and by Mr. Moujiram on 25th March 1913 when the repairs were completed and found to be in good condition.

"An estimate amounting to Rs. 279 for carrying out further repairs to the Fort during the current year and as provided in the detailed Schedule of requirements accompanies for disposal."



## APPENDIX T.

*Works proposed for 1913-14.*

The list of works it is proposed to be undertaken during the year 1913-14 is as follows. They are listed in the order of urgency :—

(From Provincial Revenues.)

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Amount.
				Rs.
1	Presidency	Ghārapur	Current repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta.	2,010
2	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to Custodian's quarters	86
3	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters.	12
4	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to Police chowki and Watchman's quarters.	11
5	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Pay of caretakers for the archæological buildings.	165
6	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānir	Pay of Watchman for Jāmi masjid	100
7	Poona	Karli	Maintenance of and current repairs to the caves.	550
8	Nasik	Nāsik	Maintenance of and current repairs to Pandu Lenā caves.	141
9	West Khāndesh	Balsānā	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple	12
10	Bijāpur	Badāmi	Pay of the caretaker for the caves	72
11	Karāchi Buildings	Hyderābād	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā.	42
12	Do.	Do.	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Nabi Kalhorā.	42
13	Do.	Tattā	Pay of the caretaker for the tombs on Makli Hills.	120
14	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	Maintenance of and repairs to the Buddhist stūpa.	190
15	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Current repairs to the Museum buildings.	150
16	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to the quarters of the Museum custodian.	10
17	Thānā	Bassein	Current repairs to the Portuguese remains in the Fort.	100
18	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Current repairs to archæological buildings at and in the district.	1,000
19	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Current repairs to archæological buildings.	2,000
20	Karāchi Buildings	Tattā	Current repairs to the tombs on Makli Hills.	500
21	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānir	Current repairs to Jami, Naginā and Kevdā masjids.	125
22	Thānā	Bassein	Special repairs to the Portuguese remains in the Fort.	2,000
23	Nasik	Sinnar	Special repairs to the temple of Gondeshvar.	1,230
24	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Sojāli	Special repairs to the tomb of Mubārak Sayyad.	1,300
25	Thānā	Ambar-nāth	Special repairs to the temple of Ambar-nāth.	2,120
26	Eastern Nārā	Chotiāri	Special repairs to the masjid	193
27	Do.	Gori	Special repairs to temple	400
28	Do.	Bhodesar	Do. No. 1	75
29	Karāchi Buildings	Hyderābād	Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā.	70
30	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulām Nabi Kalhorā.	50
31	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	Quarters for the caretaker for the stūpa...	200
32	Poona	Bhājā	Current repairs to caves	100
33	Do.	Bedsā	Do.	100



## APPENDIX T—continued.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Amount.
34	Ahmednagar	... Pedgāon	... Current repairs to the temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa.	Rs. 25
35	Belgaum	... Deogāon	... Repairing the roofing of the Jaina temple.	72
36	Nāsik	... Ankāi	... Current repairs to caves	80
37	Dhārwar	... Bankāpur	... Current repairs to Nagareśvara temple	10
38	Do.	... Unkal	... Current repairs to four-porched temple	12
39	Do.	... Chavdanpur	... Current repairs to Mukteśvara temple	7
40	Do.	... Haveri	... Current repairs to Siddheśvara temple	15
41	Do.	... Dambal	... Current repairs to Dodda Basavannā temple.	69
42	Do.	... Lakundi	... Current repairs to Kāśivīśveśvara temple...	47
43	Do.	... Do.	... Current repairs to Namśevara temple	50
44	Thānā	... Thānā	... Ordinary repairs to the tombs of Chiefs of Salsette.	10
45	Do.	... Kondivte	... Ordinary repairs to caves	20
46	Do.	... Ambiwli	... Do.	30
47	Broach	... Broach	... Ordinary repairs to Dutch tombs	35
48	Surat	... Olpād	... Ordinary repairs to Vaux's tomb.	25
49	Karāchi Buildings	... Tattā	... Special repairs to Isākhān's Zanānā tomb.	1,000
50	Poona	... Junnar	... Current repairs to caves	100
51	Kolābā	... Kudā	... Ordinary repairs to caves	40
52	Do.	... Pāl	... Do.	60
53	Kārwar	... ..	... Clearing inscription slabs of vegetable growth, &c.	45
54	Karāchi Buildings	... Tattā	... Special repairs to Jāmi masjid	2,500
55	Bijāpur	... Bijāpur	... Contribution for the Archæological Museum.	472
Total ...				20,000

(From Imperial Funds.)

1	Nāsik	... Pāndu Leṇā	... Special repairs	Rs. 2,400
2	Bijāpur	... Aihole	... Special repairs to old temples	3,000
3	Do.	... Paṭṭadkal	... Do.	2,000
4	Sukkur	... Satyan-jo-Thān	... Special repairs to the tombs	600
Total ...				8,000



## PART II.



## PART II.

1. Sirdar K. C. Mehendale, Secretary of the Bhārat-itihās-saṁśodhak-  
maṇḍal, was kind enough to send to me for descipherment a set of copper plates recently brought to light at Talegāon (Dhamdhere's) in the Poona district. It registers a grant issued by Kṛishṇa I of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty. Most of the verses descriptive of the genealogy are found in other Rāshtrakūṭa records. And the three or four new verses that are for the first time met with in this grant teach us nothing new excepting that in one stanza we are told that his son was called Prabhu-tūṅga. This must evidently refer to his son Govindarāja, at whose request, as mentioned further in the inscription, the grant was made.

2. The charter was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse which happened on the new moon day of Śaka 690 when Plavaṅga was the cyclic year, *i. e.* on Wednesday the 23rd March 768 A. D. At that time Kṛishṇa I's victorious camp against the Gaṅgas was, we are informed, stationed at Maṇṇanagara, obviously the same as Mānyapura, where the royal residence of the Gaṅgas was fixed in the 8th century, and which has been identified with Maṇṇe, north of Nelamangal in Mysore. The grantees were the Brāhmaṇas living in the Karahāṭa Ten-thousand and one Bhaṭṭa-Vāsudeva, to whom two parts only were assigned. The village granted was Kumārigrāma, and we are told that this village was given at the request of two persons called Vāsishṭha-Śrikumāra and Jaivanti-Phaṇaiya. Along with Kumārigrāma four more villages seem to have been granted. They were Bhamaroparā, Araluva, Sindigrāma and Taḍavale. All these places are expressly stated to have been comprised in the Pūnaka district (*vishaya*). Their boundaries also have been specified. To their east were Khambhagrāma, Vorimagrāma and Dāḍimagrāma. To the south were the Khadiraveṇa hills. To the west were Alandiyagrāma and Thiuragrāma and to the north the Mūla river. Almost all these localities can be identified on the Survey of India Atlas sheet No. 39. Thus of the villages granted, Kumārigrāma is Karehgāon Bhamaroparā Bowrapoor, Araluva Ooroolee, Sindigrāma Seendowneh, and Taḍavale Turudee. Of the villages situated on the east, Khambhagrāma is Khamgaon, Vorimagrāma Boree, and Dāḍimagrāma Daleemb. Khadiraveṇa, the name of the hills to the south, can not be identified, though of course these hills are there as specified. Of the villages on the west, Alandiyagrāma and Thiuragrāma are doubtless the well-known Ālandi and Theur, the first better known as *Chorā-chi* Ālandi, a station on the M. S. M. Railway, and the second as the favourite resort of Mādhavrāo Peshwā who died there. The river Mūla obviously corresponds to the present name Muḷā of a river which joins the Muṭhā near Poona, their conjoint stream flowing afterwards eastwards and passing by the north of the villages mentioned. And it is this conjoint river that appears to have been known in those early days by the name Muilā, though it is now restricted to one of its feeders. But the most interesting fact recorded in this connection is the mention of Pūnaka as the name of the district wherein the villages were situated. Pūnaka obviously is Poona. That Poona is an ancient place has long since been known. It is well-known that the two Shaikh Salla *dargāhs* on the river bank were built about the close of the 13th century on the site of the two old temples called Nārāyaṇeśvar and Puṇeśvar. Again, the caves near the Fergusson College are another indication of the antiquity of the city. But the most important and ancient monument is the rock-hewn temple of Pañchāleśvar situated in the Bhāmburdā suburb, which has been assigned by archaeologists to the 7th century A. D. We have thus ample and sure proof that Poona was a very old place. But it was never dreamt that the name Poona also was equally ancient and that it was the head-quarters of a district in those early times as it is now. This, however, is not quite clear from the fact that Pūnaka, which can stand for nothing else but Poona, is spoken of as the district which contained the villages granted.

3. When I was at Ujjain in January last, I was told by the people that a fragment of an inscription (Inscr. No. 2597) recently discovered was lying in the compound of the local Municipality. On personally inspecting it, I found that though the inscription



was but a fragment, the preserved portion of it was of great importance for the history of the Chaulukya and Paramāra families. It begins with the date, *viz.*, Thursday the 14th of the dark half of Jyeshtha of Vikrama Samvat 1195, and refers itself to the reign of the Chaulukya sovereign Jayasimhadeva. His usual epithets also are given, *viz.*, *Tribhuvana-gaṇḍa*, *Siddhachakravartī*, *Avantīnātha* and *Varvarakajishṇu*, and he is mentioned to be reigning at Anahilapātaka (Anhilvādā). Mahattama Śrī-Dādāka was at that time the keeper of the seal at Anahilapātaka. Then, in lines 7—8 whose meaning is clear but whose grammatical construction is not faultless, we are told that Jayasimha was perforce holding the district (*maṇḍala*) of Avanti after vanquishing Yaśovarman, king of Mālwa. The next two lines inform us that Mālwa was held for Jayasimha by Mahādeva, who was a son of Daṇḍa Dādāka and who belonged to the Nāgara race. Then follow names of some individuals and the mention of the god Kīrtinārāyaṇa. But as the stone is broken off from here, their connection is far from clear.

4. The importance of the inscription is centred in the mention of the district of Avanti being held by the Chaulukya Jayasimha after defeating the Paramāra Yaśovarman. This gives confirmation to the fact that the old Gujarāt chronicles speak of Jayasimha as seizing and imprisoning Yaśovarman and bringing all Avantideśa together with Dhār under his subjection. That Yaśovarman was thrown into prison is borne out by a Dohad inscription, which represents Jayasimha to have imprisoned king of Mālwa, who can be no other than this Paramāra prince. We have a copper-plate grant found at Ujjain, which gives V. E. 1191 as the date of Yaśovarman and couples with his name the titles '*Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara*'. Jayasimha must, therefore, have inflicted this crushing defeat on Yaśovarman between V. E. 1191 and 1195. We are told that Yaśovarman contrived to escape from his prison, and with the assistance of the Chohān king of Ajmer regained his possessions and came to terms with Jayasimha.

5. At Ujjain two more inscriptions were also copied. One of these was found in the second storey of the temple of Mahākāla (Inscr. No. 2598), and the other in a *chhatrī* in front of the temple (Inscr. No. 2599). The purport of the first which is fragmentary is not clear. But the second consists of two distinct parts—one containing an eulogy of Śiva in the form of Mahākāla, and the other a serpentine figure setting forth an alphabetical chart and verbal terminations. Similar grammatical inscriptions were discovered ten years ago in Bhoja-śālā at Dhār (Inscr. Nos. 2600—2602).

6. From Ujjain I proceeded to the Indore territory and visited Poladongar, Morī, and Koholā, all in the Rāmpurā-Bhānpurā district. Poladongar, or the hollow hill as it literally means, is 12 miles south-east of Garot, the head-quarters of the district. The excavations are on the three faces of the hill and number over a hundred. As the stone of the hill is laterite of a softer kind, the caves have suffered great damage, ceilings and pillars of several of them having given way. Some of them again have been filled with *debris* and their interiors consequently are not accessible. All these caves are *vihāras* or residences for monks except two which are *chaityas* or worship halls (Photos. Nos. 3893—3896). Of these last, one is in ruins, and the other is, on the whole, well-preserved. In point of age they cannot be earlier than the 8th century A. D., and what is strange is that although they belong to so late a period, they are all of the Hīnayāna sect, not a single figure of Buddha or Bodhisattva being found there. These caves have got an interest of their own and require to be described at greater length than is possible in the pages of this report. But unless they are cleared of all *debris* and put in a neat and tidy condition, it is not possible to make any reliable drawings or take any satisfactory photos. I intend approaching the Indore Durbār shortly, and I have no doubt that ere long they will be kept scrupulously clean.

7. Morī is about ten miles west of Bhānpurā, the principal town of the *parganā* of the same name. The archaeological remains here are supposed in the *Indore Gazetteer* to be those of Jaina temples. As a matter of fact, however, they are dedicated to Lakulīśa,



the last incarnation of Śiva. As the image of Lakuliśa has a very close resemblance to that of a Tirthamkara, it is not surprising that the former was mistaken for the latter and the temples supposed to be Jaina.

8. These are two temples enclosed by a dry rubble wall, which has now been broken in places and which touches an old step-well on the north. The principal one of these temples is in the southern part of the enclosure. It is now almost a wreck. It faces the north, and stands on a high podium. As it is a ruin, it is somewhat difficult to understand its original plan. But it appears to have consisted of three contiguous shrines with a common hall in front. The east and west sides of the hall again have in the centre two small cells, the lintels of whose doors have fallen. But on these lintels may be seen an image of Lakuliśa with a staff in his right and a citron in his left hand. At the north-west and north-east corners of the podium are two subsidiary shrines touching the *sabhāmandapa*, the intervening space between them constituting the original porch. Of the exteriors only the basements of the shrines exist; the rest has disappeared. In front of this temple stands a *torana*, elegantly carved and belonging to about the 13th century with three arched openings facing the three shrines of the temple. The upper shrine of this *torana* is gone, and only one pillar remains (Photo. No. 3899).

9. The other temple faces the west, and originally consisted of a shrine and a porch, of which the latter has now disappeared. On the dedicatory block above the entrance is an image of Lakuliśa, whose hands are broken off (Photo. No. 3898). But it cannot possibly be an image of a Tirthamkara, because there are no traces of the palms of the hands on the soles of the feet. There are, on the other hand, traces of the staff, still remaining, which was held by the image in the left hand and which is a characteristic of Lakuliśa. Besides, *ūrdhva-medhra* is distinct here. The interior contains Nandi, though mutilated. On the frieze above the lintel of the shrine door is Śiva in the centre flanked by Brahmā and Viṣṇu on the right and left. Śiva is seated on Nandi, which is partially destroyed, and has four hands, the two lower of which are gone and the two upper bear a trident and a skull-crowned mace. The vehicle of Brahmā is completely gone. He also had four hands, of which the two upper only remain, holding a ladle and a manuscript. Viṣṇu rides on Garuḍa, and has four hands. Of the lower, one is broken off and the other has a conch; the upper hands bear a mace and a discus. The interior, and the lower portion of the door, of the sanctum are buried under debris. The ceiling of the shrine, which was originally domical, is gone, exposing the hollow inner core of the spire. The outer carved casing of the spire also has vanished (Photo. No. 3897).

10. Close by the west wall of the enclosure of these temples is a modern erection dedicated to Mātāji. On the east of it is a rubble wall thickly plastered with cow-dung, into which a number of broken images and sculptures doubtless originally belonging to the temples have been stuck up (Photo No. 3900). All are bedaubed with redlead. Two are of Mahishāsūramardini. One of these is life-size and the other smaller. Another life size image is of nude Bhairava with two hands, the right holding a scimitar and the left a human skull. He bears a garland of skulls. The dog, his vehicle, stands to his left. There is a second image of Bhairava, but of smaller size. Another curious figure is of a warrior with two hands, one holding a dagger and the other a shield. He has a scimitar placed between his body and waist belt. A sculpture of a *torana* is also worthy of note. In the central arch is a goddess seated on a horse, who holds an arrow, a bow and a citron in three of four hands, the fourth being left open. The side arches are occupied by Gandharvas bearing *chauris* and having tails which are here shown as caught by alligators in their mouths.

11. Nearly eight years ago an inscription stone was found here, which had been broken into four pieces. They are at present lying uncared for in the town-hall at Indore. They contain a Paramāra inscription dated Samvat 1314, and refer to reign of Jayavarmadeva, the same as the Paramāra prince Jayasimha of Dhārā. A district called Maṇḍi is mentioned, which is, no doubt, the present Modi where the fragments are found.

12. Koholā is 8 miles north-west of Bhānpurā. Here are three temples, which are no doubt modern erections but are Koholā, built of old materials.



One of these is a Hindu temple and is dedicated to Varāha. It is situated on the outskirts of the village. The others are in the heart of Koholā. They are Jaina and popularly known as Sās-Vaū.

13. The temple of Varāha faces east. The walls of its shrine, hall and porch are built of rubble and mortar coarsely laid. The spire is of bricks with an old *āmalaka* piece on the top. All the pillars are old (Photo. No. 3901). Of these two are long, that is those which are in front of the shrine. The short pillars rest on marginal seats. The centre of the hall is covered with a domical ceiling. On the lintel of the shrine door is an image of Lakuliśa very much battered and mistaken by the people for Sukadeva. Inside the sanctum is a sculpture of Varāha. To the exterior of the hall on the east are added two modern cells, one on each side of the porch. That on the south contains an image of Vishnu riding on Garuḍa, and that on the north an image of Buddha, the ninth incarnation of Vishṇu, and of Śiva-Pārvatī.

14. Of the Sās-Vaū temples, that dedicated to Sās only could be inspected, the other being inaccessible. It also is built of coarse rubble masonry, and consists of a shrine, hall, verandah, and porch (Photos Nos. 3902-3). The shrine comprises three cells, with three well carved door-frames in front. The hall has three doorways, and each doorway is fitted with two door-frames placed against each other, one to be seen from inside and the other from outside. On the dedicatory block above the central cell-door of the shrine is Śiva seated on a *padmāsana* or a lotus seat, with four hands, the upper left holding the snake, lower left a skullcrowned mace, lower right a citron, and upper right a doubtful object. On his right at the end of the lintel is Brahmā and on his left Vishṇu, both standing. Between the three images are the Navagraha. The central dedicatory block of the southern cell-door of the shrine is occupied by Vishṇu who rides on Garuḍa flanked by standing Brahmā and Śiva on the right and left respectively. In between them are eight seated figures, each with two hands, one left open and one holding a pitcher. They are probably the eight Vasus. Above on the frieze are eight Sūryas half squatting. Over the entrance of the third cell are Tirthaṅkaras, one in the centre and two at the ends, the first seated and the second standing. In between are the Navagraha. Above on the frieze is Gaṇapati. In the central cell is a black stone image of Mahāvīra. The pedestal and the canopy, however, are of yellow stone. The first has an inscription carved in front, giving the date *Samvat 1651 varshe Mahāsudi 5 Guruvāre*. The north cell contains an image of Ādinātha, and the third or south is closed and filled with manuscripts.

15. On the projecting block of the lintel of the north inside door of the hall is Śiva on a lotus seat. At the right and left ends are Brahmā and Vishṇu. Between Brahmā and Śiva are the Navagrahas, and between Śiva and Vishṇu Sapta-mātris, both Navagrahas and Sapta-mātris standing. On the outside north door frame the centre of the lintel is occupied by Vishṇu with Brahmā and Śiva on his right and left and with Navagrahas in between. On the dedicatory block of the lintel of the south doorframe from inside is Sūrya flanked by Brahmā and Vishṇu on his right and left. Between Brahmā and Sūrya are five of the Navagrahas and between Sūrya and Vishṇu the remaining four of these and two more figures. Ketu here has been placed on Rāhu. In the centre of the door-frame corresponding to this from outside is Sūrya. On his right at the end is Brahmā. The figure at the other end is gone. Between the three gods figure the Navagrahas. The east door is obviously the entrance to the hall from the verandah. The inside and outside door-frames here have Lakuliśa and Gaṇapati on the projecting blocks of their lintels.

16. It is curious that all the door-frames of the hall and two of the shrine have been pilfered from old Hindu temples, and it would be interesting to know when this curious medley of a temple was put up. In the north-east corner of the enclosure is a small pillar with an inscription which has unfortunately been somewhat abraded. But enough remains to tell us that this temple was built by a Śīmālī Bania in *Samvat 1657, Māghamās śukla-paksha, pañchamyaṁ tithau, Guru-vāsare*. This date is exactly identical with that engraved on the pedestal of Mahāvīra in the central cell of the shrine. The temple thus was constructed about the beginning of the 17th century.



17. A new inscription has recently been brought to light at Mandsaur or Mandasor, the chief town of the district of the same name in Scindia's Dominions of the Western Mālwa Division of Central India. It is now lying in the possession of Lālā Dayāshan-  
 kar, a local pleader, but was originally found near the Fort gate not far from the village of Toḍī.

18. The stone on which the inscription is engraved appears purposely to have been neatly cut out after line 9 for being used in some building. The object of the record is thus not clear, as it is lost with the missing portion of the inscription stone; but it seems to be something connected with the god Vāsudeva. This benefaction, whatever it was, was made by an individual named Satya, who was a son of Varṇavarddhi and grandson of Jaya. The record refers itself to the reign of Narvarman, son of Siṅghavarman and grandson of Jayavarman, and is dated the 5th of the bright half of Āśvōja (Āśvina) of the Mālava (or Vikrama) year 461=A. D. 404. It is thus evident that this Narvarman is identical with the prince of that name who is mentioned as father of Viśvavarman by the Gangdhār inscription of V. E. 480. And we know from another Mandasor inscription that Viśvavarman's son was Bandhuvarman. We thus obtain the following line of the feudatory princes who ruled over Mālwa from about the middle of the fourth to about the middle of the fifth century A. D. :—

- (1) Jayavarman.
- (2) Siṅghavarman, son of (1).
- (3) Naravarman, son of (2); V. E. 461=A. D. 404.
- (4) Viśvavarman, son of (3); V. E. 480=A. D. 423.
- (5) Bandhuvarman, son of (4); V. E. 493=A. D. 436.

19. Among the various epithets of Narvarman mentioned in our inscription occurs in L. 5 the epithet *Siṅghavikrānta-gāmini* (*Narvarmani*). If I have understood this expression correctly it shows that Narvarman was a feudatory of Chandragupta II. We know from Gupta coins, that Siṅghavikrama was a title of Chandragupta II; and we also know from a Sānchī inscription that this Gupta sovereign was reigning till G. E. 93=A. D. 411, *i. e.*, for at least seven years after the date of our inscription. Nothing, therefore, precludes us from concluding that the expression *Siṅghavikrānta-gāmini* hints that Narvarman was a tributary prince of Chandragupta II. And this is in keeping with the fact that his son and grandson, *viz.*: Viśvarman and Bandhuvarman, were feudatories of Kumāragupta, son of Chandragupta II.

20. The verse which sets forth the year is very important, and I, therefore, quote it here :—

*Śrī (r)-Mālava-gaṇ-āmnāte praśaste Kṛita-saṁjñite* [I].

*Eka-shasty-adhike prāpte samāśata-chatusṭay* [e] [II].

21. The two expressions that are worthy of consideration in this verse are *Mālava-gaṇ-āmnāte*, and *Kṛita-saṁjñite*. The first reminds us of similar expressions found elsewhere, *viz.*, *Mālavānām gaṇa-sthityā* and *Mālava-gaṇa-sthiti-vasāt* of the inscriptions dated V. E. 493 and 589 respectively and both discovered at Mandasor itself. But what is the meaning of the expression *Mālava-gaṇ-āmnāte* which occurs in our inscription? In my opinion, it can have but one sense, *viz.*, “handed down traditionally by the Mālava tribe.” The root, *ā-mnā*, primarily signifies, “to hand down traditionally”, and, consequently, the word *gaṇa* can here only mean “a tribe”, which again is one of its usual senses. This, I think, is clear and indisputable, and the other similar phrases just referred to, must be so interpreted as to correspond to this. The late Professor Kielhorn took these latter to mean “by, or according to the reckoning of the Mālavas. But to understand *gaṇa* in the sense of *gaṇanā*, as he undoubtedly does, is far-fetched. Besides the expression occurring in the new inscription clearly shows that the word *gaṇa* must in all these phrases be taken to signify “a tribe”. The word *sthiti* of the expression *Mālava-gaṇa-sthiti* now remains to be explained, and it is obvious that it must bear a meaning which would correspond to *āmnāta*. *Sthiti*, therefore, must mean



some such thing as 'a settled rule or usage' which, doubtless, is one of its senses. This also brings out clearly the meaning of the instrumental which is intended by *Mālavānām gāṇa-sthityā* and *Mālava-gāṇa-sthiti-vaśāt*, as was first pointed out by Professor Kielhorn. These expressions must, therefore, mean, "in accordance with the (traditional) usage of the Mālava tribe".

22. Now, what can be the meaning of *Kṛita-samjñite*, which expression also is met with in our inscription? Obviously, the years 461, are here meant to be called *Kṛita*. But it may be asked, "Are there any inscriptions which contain instances of this word applied to years?" I answer in the affirmative, for there are at least two inscriptions which speak of *Kṛita* years. They are the Bijaygaḍh stone pillar inscription of Viṣṇuvardhana and the Gaṅgdhār stone inscription of Viśvavarman referred to above. In the first, the date is mentioned in the words, *Kṛiteshu chaturshu varsha-śateshu* = *aṣṭāvin (m) śeshu* 400 20 8, etc. The second sets forth the date in the following verse: *Yāteshu Chatush (r) shukri (kṛi) teshu śateshu sau [m] yeshu* = *āśita-sottara-padeshu* = *iha vatsa [reshu]*. Dr. Fleet translates the word *Kṛiteshu* by "fully complete", but admits that it involves a straining. Besides, even with this meaning, the word is made redundant by *yāteshu*, which is used along with it. But the sense of *Kṛiteshu*, and consequently of the two passages in which it occurs, is rendered clear and intelligible, if we take it to be a name by which the years of what is called the Vikrama era were known, as no doubt the phrase *Kṛita-samjñite* of our inscription tells us. But here a question arises: "Was *Kṛita* the name of an era?" It is difficult to answer the question definitely at the present stage of our research. But the manner in which the word *Kṛita* is employed leads us to surmise that it was at any rate not the name of a king or a royal dynasty that was associated with these years. We have, *e. g.*, eras originated by Śaka or Gupta kings. But we never hear of expressions such as *Śakeshu vatsareshu* or *Gupteshu vatsareshu*. The Bijaygaḍh and Gaṅgdhār inscriptions, on the other hand, as we have seen, speak of *Kṛiteshu varsheshu*, or *vatsareshu*. It is for this reason that I am inclined to think that *Kṛita* was not the name of a king or dynasty that was given to these years. It is not safe just at present to make an assertion on this point, but it appears to me that what is now known as the Vikrama era was invented by the people or astronomers for the purpose of reckoning years and was consequently originally known as *Kṛita*, which means "made". If this supposition is correct, it is clear why *Kṛita* can be used in apposition to years as is no doubt intended in the passage cited above. I do not, however, believe that the Mālavas had anything to do with the actual foundation of the era. This is evident from the word *āmnāta*, which never means "originated". The word can here signify only "handed down traditionally", and shows that the Mālavas were only in possession of a traditional usage regarding, *i. e.*, of a mode of reckoning, the *Kṛita* years. We know that there are two systems of reckoning, which are peculiar to the Vikrama era, *viz.*, the northern (*Chaitrādi*) and the southern (*Kārtikādi*). Whether the Mālavas were supposed in the fifth century A.D. to have handed down one of these or not is a question which we must await further discoveries to answer.



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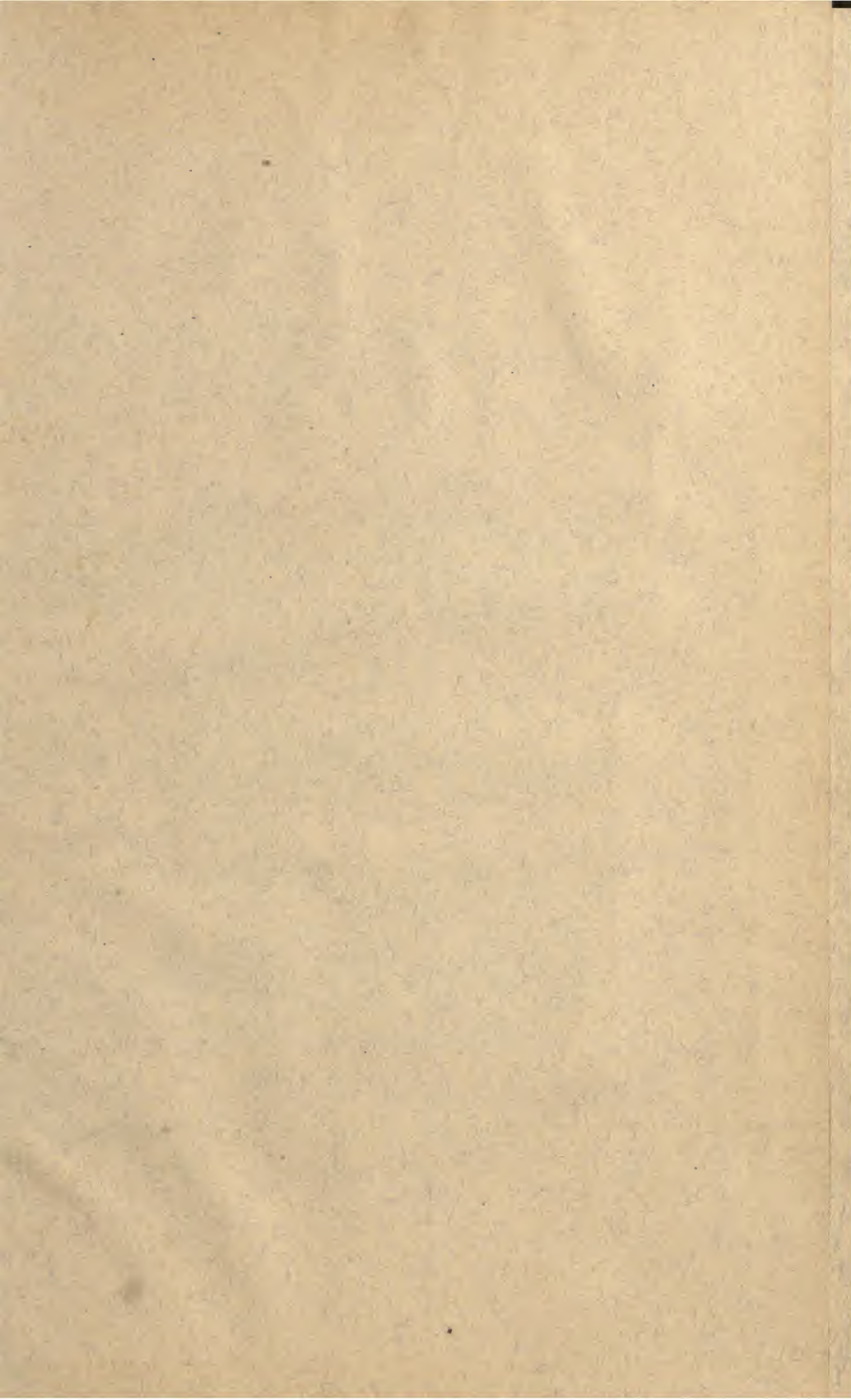






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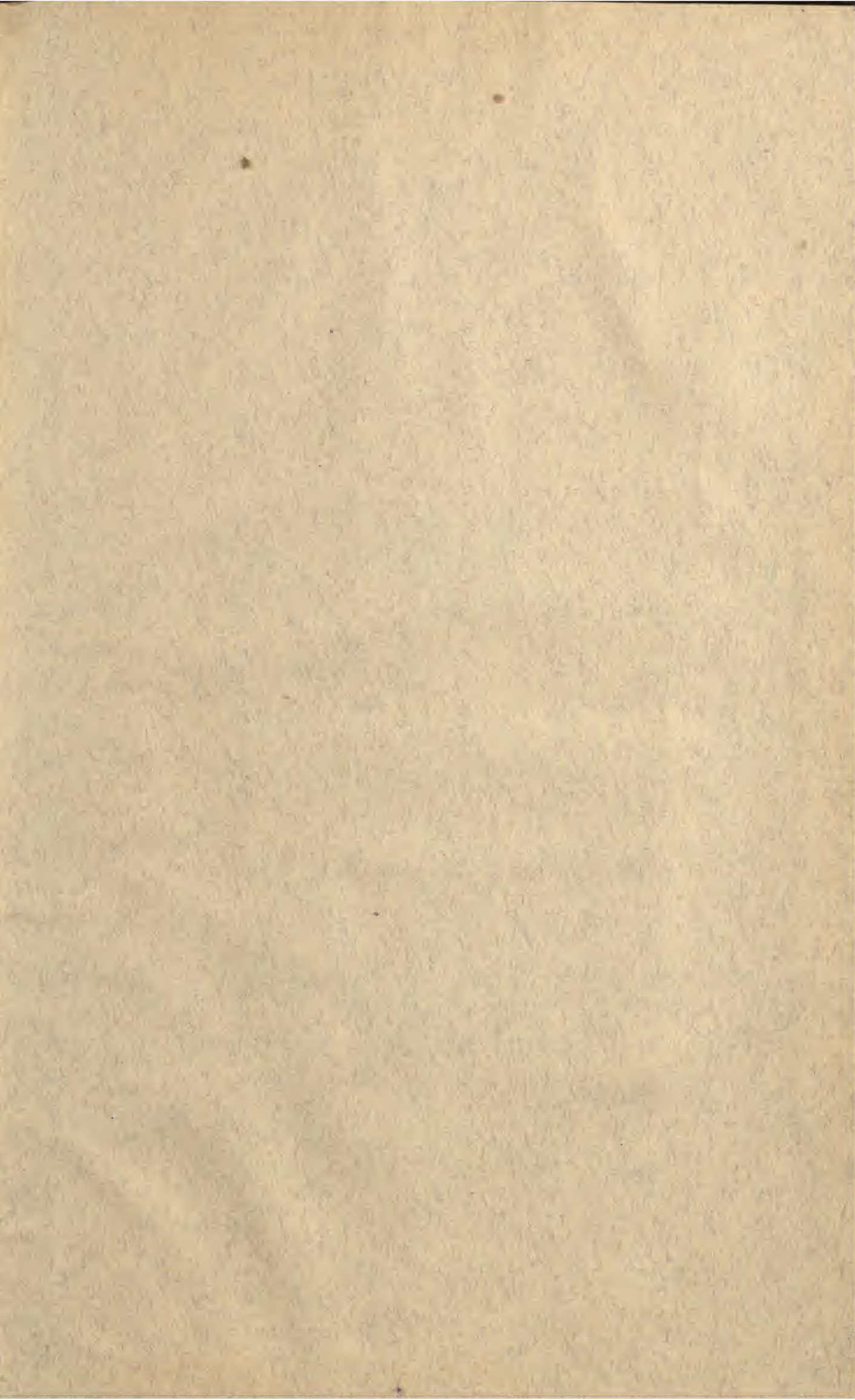














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